

Massillon Time Tables.

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILROAD.
North.
No. 1 6:30 a. m. No. 2 6:30 a. m.
No. 3 8:30 a. m. No. 4 8:30 a. m.
No. 5 10:30 a. m. No. 6 10:30 a. m.
No. 7 12:30 p. m. No. 8 12:30 p. m.
No. 9 2:30 p. m. No. 10 2:30 p. m.
No. 11 4:30 p. m. No. 12 4:30 p. m.
No. 13 6:30 p. m. No. 14 6:30 p. m.
No. 15 8:30 p. m. No. 16 8:30 p. m.
No. 17 10:30 p. m. No. 18 10:30 p. m.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.
North.
No. 1 6:30 a. m. No. 2 6:30 a. m.
No. 3 8:30 a. m. No. 4 8:30 a. m.
No. 5 10:30 a. m. No. 6 10:30 a. m.
No. 7 12:30 p. m. No. 8 12:30 p. m.
No. 9 2:30 p. m. No. 10 2:30 p. m.
No. 11 4:30 p. m. No. 12 4:30 p. m.
No. 13 6:30 p. m. No. 14 6:30 p. m.
No. 15 8:30 p. m. No. 16 8:30 p. m.
No. 17 10:30 p. m. No. 18 10:30 p. m.

PITTSBURG FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO.
GOING EAST.
No. 1 6:30 a. m. No. 2 6:30 a. m.
No. 3 8:30 a. m. No. 4 8:30 a. m.
No. 5 10:30 a. m. No. 6 10:30 a. m.
No. 7 12:30 p. m. No. 8 12:30 p. m.
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No. 13 6:30 p. m. No. 14 6:30 p. m.
No. 15 8:30 p. m. No. 16 8:30 p. m.
No. 17 10:30 p. m. No. 18 10:30 p. m.

GOING WEST.
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No. 5 10:30 a. m. No. 6 10:30 a. m.
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No. 17 10:30 p. m. No. 18 10:30 p. m.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.
ATTORNEYS.
W. McCauley, Attorney at Law, office over Diehl's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.
F. Reinhold, Attorney at Law, Office over No. 12 Erie street, Massillon, O.
ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for Ohio, and Recorder of Deeds for Stark County, Office second floor, Tremont block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.
GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad block. Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States.
P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.
UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. \$500,000 Capital, S. Hunt, President, C. Steese, Cashier.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.
PHIL. BLUMENSCHEIN, wholesale and retail dealer in Cigars. Factory & store room No. 50 West Main street.

DRUGGISTS.
T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy Articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio.

FURNITURE.
JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker, No. 22 West Main street.

PHYSICIANS:
DR. L. HENRY NOLD, Physician and Surgeon, No. 96 West Tremont Street. Massillon, O. Office hours—10 a. m. to 12 p. m. 7:30 to 9 p. m.
DR. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practice, Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 a. m. to 12 p. m. 1 to 3 p. m. 7 to 9 p. m. Office open day and night.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
E. NEAMAN, M. D., Office hours, 7 to 10 a. m. 1 to 3 p. m. 6 to 8 p. m.
Office over Uhlenfuss & Ludolph's Jewelry store, Erie St. Office open day and night.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
H. B. GARRIGUES, M. D., Office hours, 9:30 to 10:30 a. m. 2 p. m. to 5 p. m. 7 p. m. to 9 p. m.
Office in H. B. Barry's block, formerly occupied by Dr. Barry. Near corner of Main and Erie streets. Residence Charles and Hill street, near Methodist church.

HARDWARE.
S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTURERS.
H. E. SNYDER & CO., manufacturers of Novelty Pumps, Stoves, Engines, Mill and Mining Machinery. Works on South Erie street.

MANUFACTURERS.
RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Tractor Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, etc.

MANUFACTURERS.
MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corn & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MANUFACTURERS.
MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufacturers of Green Glass Mallow Ware Beer Bottles, Flasks, etc.

MANUFACTURERS.
MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY, Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.
ATWATER & SON, Established in 1832. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and Dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

GROCERIES.
HENRY O. REHRER, dealer in stoves, Tinware, house Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street.

JEWELERS.
JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

JEWELERS.
C. F. VON KANDEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

Notice of Appointment.
The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator with the will annexed, of the estate of Christian Garber, late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased. Dated May 25, 1888. HENRY WETTER, Administrator.

Notice of Appointment.
The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Samuel Weller, late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased. Dated May 25, 1888. HENRY WETTER, Administrator.

SALESMEN WANTED.
To canvass for the sale of nursery stock on Salary and Expenses or Commission. Steady employment. Apply at once, stating age. J. B. Nellis & Co. (Refer to this paper.) ROUTE 1, ERIE, N. Y.

CARD.
PATENTS—Having had over sixteen years experience in patent matters, I am prepared to procure patents for inventions, trade marks, designs, etc., and to prosecute the same. W. A. Redmond, Late examining corps, U. S. Patent Office. Solicitor of U. S. and Foreign Patents. No. 61 F. street, N. W. Washington, D. C. Send for circular.

Disposal Sale.
The partnership heretofore existing between W. H. McCall and A. W. Barker, under the firm name of W. H. McCall & Co., is dissolved this day by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Ed S. Craig.
W. H. McCall assumes all responsibilities of the late firm, and all persons owing said firm will please call at the store, No. 9 South Erie street, and settle their accounts. Mr. H. L. Burdett having the books in charge.
Massillon Ohio, June 1, 1888.

THE HORTICULTURISTS

AND THEIR STRAWBERRY SHOW.

A Fine Display of Stark County Berries on the Fair Grounds, and a Good Meeting.

The dust and heat did not prevent the usual large attendance at the strawberry meeting of the Horticultural Society, held on June 20, at the fair grounds. The exercises were held in the open air, and did not begin until after dinner. The discussion was exceedingly interesting, but the intense heat and motionless air made great discomfort.

COMMITTEE ON ORCHARDS
find that apples will not be an average crop this year, pears, few; cherries, not abundant; plums, perhaps medium crop; peaches, abundant, trees over full.

WM. NIEZ.
D. M. SLUSSER.

Mr. Essig was of the opinion that the apple crop would not be as good as it promised when the trees were blooming. Peaches and plums promised better; there would be no pears.

Mr. Bitzer said that his orchard would do well from all appearances.

Mr. B. F. Stump said that grapes would be plenty. There would be no pears. Cherries fair. Plums will be plenty if spared by the curculio.

Mr. Borst said that Lake township would give fair crops of apples, peaches and grapes. He expected a fair crop of plums as he had taken measures to defeat the curculio.

Mr. Maxheimer said that there would be good crops of apples and pears in Tuscarawas. The curculio had begun its work on the plum trees, and no remedy had been tried.

President Oberlin thought that fall apples would be full.

Mr. Lewis Essig stated that in his neighborhood, there would be a good crop of grapes. In some places they had been frozen, but otherwise the fruit would be plenty.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON STONE FRUIT.
Five varieties of cherries by B. F. Berlin; Early Richmond and Inpress Engle, fine specimens. Mayduke and Early Richmond, by H. R. Rohrer fair specimen; he also exhibits branches of set with prunes, plums and peaches by H. W. Firestone cherries for name, which committee call the Early Richmond. The Pioneer, by M. Bitzer, is a new variety to the committee; fine cherry.

H. R. ROHRER.
JOHN H. FISHER.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON VEGETABLES.
Your committee find on exhibition specimens of beets by C. W. Foust, also early cabbage; good specimens for the season. Specimens of Early Ohio and Clark No. 1 potatoes, both good specimens, by G. Kagey. One fine specimen of Early Ohio, by Mrs. Jacob Holl.

J. A. BORST.
JOHN W. HARDGROVE.
H. D. MILLER.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPLES.
Your committee find on exhibition three varieties of apples by J. Kagey, Roxbury Russet, Talman Sweet and Romanite. They show skill and success in keeping.

J. K. NIEZ.
MOSES CLAY.
J. K. McDOWELL.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON STRAWBERRIES.
Mr. H. H. Aultfather has seven varieties of strawberries on exhibition, namely: Sharpless, Manchester, Mt. Vernon, Triumph, Crescent, Miner's Prolific and Jersey Queen. A very fine exhibit of berries being the fourth crop from the same vines. Mr. B. T. Berlin has on exhibition seven varieties: Manchester, Mt. Vernon, Miner's Prolific, May King, Crescent, Windsor Chief and Jessie, being a very creditable display of the most popular varieties. C. W. Faust also has on exhibit four varieties: Manchester, James Vick, Henderson Seedling, and Jessie. One cluster had thirty-seven berries on the stem. Mr. W. Wise has the following varieties on exhibition: Green Prolific and Charles Downing, which are very fine specimens for these varieties. Wm. Huston has on exhibition two varieties, Cumberland and Sharpless, very good specimens of these sweet varieties of berries. J. T. Mayhart has two varieties on exhibition, for name. Committee says they resemble the Minor's Great Prolific. Miss Ada Slusser has on exhibition a very creditable variety of fruit that is referred to the committee on nomenclature, and the committee request that this valuable fruit be on exhibition at every meeting of our society, for the quality warrants such exhibit.

N. E. MOFFET.
C. W. FAUST.
Miss B. T. BARLEN.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FLOWERS.
Your committee find on exhibition a beautiful display of flowers and of very fine quality. Mrs. Lewis Essig has three bouquets of geraniums and roses and a basket of roses containing ten varieties. Mrs. B. T. Berlin contributed two large bouquets composed of many varieties of roses, pinks, honeysuckles, feather, hyacinth, sweet William, perennial gladiolus and corn flower. Mrs. C. W. Faust exhibits a very large bouquet mostly of very fine geraniums, shrubs, fuchsia, star ivy and other fine flowers. Mrs. S. H. Rockhill has a small bouquet of laurel, magnolia and cactus; very choice and novel. The two former are not very luxuriant in this section of the country.

Mrs. M. E. Houston's basket of roses and two varieties of cactus very fine and imposing. Two baskets of flowers, one composed of seventeen varieties of roses, the other of peonies, feverfew, and carnations, raised at the Children's Home, Mrs. Jacob Holl presents a cluster of peonies, white and pink; very fine. Mrs.

D. M. Slusser has a small bouquet of carnations, roses, geraniums, passion flower and corn flower. Miss Clara Palmer's bouquet is composed of roses, mignonette, pinks and winter heliotrope. Miss Ida Niez has a bouquet entirely of roses. Mrs. Hardgrove has a cluster of peonies, roses and sweet Williams; very nice. Mrs. Hulda Hanna has one bouquet of roses, diondra and feverfew; good. Mrs. J. F. Roth has a cluster of very handsome flowers in the form of many varieties composing a very beautiful collection, very choice. Samuel Meyers has two small baskets of flowers of several varieties.

S. MEYERS.
ALLIE SAYLER.
Miss S. L. CORRELL.
Mrs. J. K. McDOWELL.

Mr. C. W. Faust gave an interesting talk upon strawberry culture, and advanced various opinions, as much he said to draw out discussion as any thing else. He made the statement that strawberries have ceased to be profitable in Stark county. So sharp was the competition with the Southern States that berries, which a few years ago brought fifteen cents now brought from five to seven with difficulty. He also called attention to the wonderful advance in the business. Fifty years ago there were no strawberries except the few gnarly ones that grew wild, while now thousands of acres were under cultivation. He called upon the public to sustain the local growers, and assist them in establishing a fairly remunerative trade.

In the absence of Mrs. A. J. Stambauch, Secretary Niez read the essay she expected to read herself.

SUCCESS IN HORTICULTURE.
Friends of horticulture—in any pursuit which we may choose we must expect that disappointment will follow in one form or another. The early frosts of spring in the past have lighted the prospects for a good crop, and this year's condition has been followed by the myriads of insects that infect the soil and atmosphere.

We called recently with a neighbor who had striven hard for a good crop of early cucumbers, but the yellow bugs had invaded the premises, and in a few days had left nothing but dried and punctured leaves. The poor woman then learned from the cucumber expert that the price of early edibles. Through our meetings learned for the first time that the application of arsenic with the dew yet remains on the leaves of the cucumber. Cucumbers, therefore, are a sure remedy for this pest as has yet been found. We have known some gardeners to use ashes and slacked lime, but these substances are too sure for the tender leaf, and will check its growth, and in some instances have burned and destroyed the plant. Therefore arsenic with its cool and nourishing quality cannot be too highly estimated as a factor in the hands of the cucumber grower. Cucumbers, therefore, are a sure remedy for this pest as has yet been found. 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GREAT SPEECHES.

They Were Made in Republican Conventions of the Past.

WORDS THAT ARE NOW HISTORIC

Growth of the Nation—Address—Unknown to the Father, It Is Now a Regular American Institution—There Were None in Early Republican Conventions. A Dozen Short Addresses in 1868, the Same in 1872—The Great Orations of 1876, 1880 and 1884.

A national convention without a nominating speech would strike the young politician of today as the play of "Hamlet" with the character of the Prince of Denmark omitted. Yet that was the rule before 1876. Indeed, until Col. Robert Ingersoll set the fashion at Cincinnati in 1876, nothing more was expected than a mere announcement of the name and a sort of perfunctory pledge that the state of the nominator would give his candidate its vote. A pledge which could hardly be called deceitful since it never deceived anybody. But after Ingersoll's glorious effort at Cincinnati, a candidate would not consider himself thoroughly nominated unless started with an eloquent address, so each state looks about early in the season for its most eloquent speaker, and the result has been to give us some brilliant pieces of oratory, the best of which we herewith present for the study of young America.

We also present some of the short and pithy addresses made in casting state votes at other conventions. In the first Republican national convention held at Philadelphia June 11 and 12, 1854, there were some good speeches made on the general issue, but the candidate was not even formally put in nomination, and nearly the same is true of the conventions of 1856 and 1860. In 1868 Gen. Grant was really nominated in advance by spontaneous enthusiasm, yet he was not formally presented in the convention. So easily do we grow accustomed to that which is that this nomination would now be thought an unpardonable slight, yet it is worth noting that the nomination in 1880 went to a man who had not been presented and who had most eloquently presented the name of Senator Sherman. Although there were no nominating speeches in 1856 and 1872, yet the chairman of several state delegations embraced the opportunity of casting the vote to give a few pithy remarks, the pithiest of which we present. The general rule was, however, for each state to simply announce its vote, and the first departure therefrom were rather looked upon as impertinences. But now the nominating address is the great feature of a convention's opening work, and we all like it.

ROBERT G. INGERSOLL.

His Speech in the National Republican Convention of Cincinnati, June, 1876, Nominating James G. Blaine for the Presidency.

Massachusetts may be satisfied with the loyalty of Benjamin H. Brewster—so am I, but if any man nominated by this convention cannot carry the state of Massachusetts I am not satisfied with the loyalty of that state. If the nominee of this convention cannot carry the grand old commonwealth of Massachusetts by 75,000 majority I would advise them to tell out Faneuil hall as a Democratic headquarters. I would advise them to take from Bunker Hill that old monument of glory.

The Republicans of the United States demand as their leader in the great contest of 1876 a man of intelligence, a man of integrity, a man of well known and approved political opinions. They demand a reformer after as well as before the election. They demand a politician in the highest, broadest and best sense—a man of superb moral courage. They demand a man acquainted with public affairs, with the wants of the people, with not only the requirements of the hour, but with the demands of the future. They demand a man broad enough to comprehend the relations of this government to the other nations of the earth. They demand a man well versed in the powers, duties and prerogatives of each and every department of this government. They demand a man who will sacredly preserve the financial honor of the United States, one who knows enough to know that the national debt must be paid through the prosperity of this people; one who knows enough to know that all the financial theories of the world cannot redeem a single dollar; one who knows enough to know that all the money must be made, not by law, but by labor; one who knows enough to know that the people of the United States have the industry to make the money and the honor to pay it over just as fast as they make it.

The Republicans of the United States demand a man who knows that prosperity and resumption, when they come, must come together; that, when they come, they will come hand in hand through the golden harvest fields; hand in hand by the whirling spindles and the turning wheels; hand in hand past the open furrows doors; hand in hand by the chimneys filled with eager fire—come greeted and grasped by the countless sons of toil.

This money has to be dug out of the earth. You cannot make it by passing resolutions in a political convention. The Republicans of the United States want a man who knows that this government should protect every citizen, at home and abroad, who knows that any government that will not defend its defenders, and protect its protectors, is a disgrace to the map of the world. They demand a man who believes in the eternal separation and divorcement of church and school. They demand a man whose political reputation is spotless as a star, but they do not demand that their candidate shall have a certificate of moral character signed by a Confederate congress. The man who has, in full, bearded and rounded measure, all these splendid qualifications, is the present grand and gallant leader of the Republican party—James G. Blaine.

Our country, crowned with the fast and marvelous achievements of its past century, asks for a man worthy of her past and prophetic of her future; asks for a man who has the audacity of genius, asks for a man who is the grandest combination of heart, conscience and brain beneath her flag. Such a man is James G. Blaine.

For the Republican host, led by this intrepid man, there can be no defeat. This is a grand year—a year filled with the recollections of the revolution, filled with proud and tender memories of the past; with the sacred legends of liberty, a year in which the sons of freedom

will drink from the fountains of enthusiasm, a year in which the people call for a man who has preserved in congress what our soldiers won upon the field; a year in which they call for a man who has torn from the throat of treason the tongue of slander; for the man who has snatched the mask of democracy from the hideous face of rebellion; for the man who, like an intellectual athlete, has stood in the arena of debate and challenge all comers, and who is still a total stranger to defeat.

Like an armed soldier, like a plumed knight, James G. Blaine marched down the halls of the American congress, and threw his shining lance full and fair against the brazen forehead of the defamers of his country and the maligners of his honor.

For the Republican party to desert this gallant leader now is as though an army should desert their general upon the field of battle.

James G. Blaine is now and has been for years the bearer of the sacred standard of the Republican party. I call it sacred, because no human being can stand beneath its folds without becoming and without remaining free.

Gentlemen of the convention, in the name of the great republic, the only real republic that ever existed upon this earth, in the name of all her defenders and of all her supporters, in the name of all her soldiers living, in the name of all her soldiers dead upon the field of battle, and in the name of those who perished in the skeleton clutch of famine at Andersonville and Libby, whose suffering he so vividly remembers, Illinois—Illinois nominates for the next president of this country that prince of parliamentarians—that leader of leaders—James G. Blaine.

ROSCOE CONKLING.

Speech in the National Republican Convention at Chicago, June, 1880, Nominating Ulysses S. Grant for the Presidency.

And when asked what state he hails from, His sole reply shall be, He hails from Appomattox, And the famous Ash Grove Tree.

Obedience to instructions I should never dare to disregard, I rise in behalf of the state of New York to propose a nomination with which the country and the Republican party can grandly arm. The election before us will be the Austere of American politics. It will decide whether for years to come the country will be "Republican or Cosack." The need of the hour is a candidate who can carry doubtful states, north and south, and believing that he, more surely than any other man, can carry New York against any opponent, and carry not only New York, but several states of the south, New York is for Ulysses S. Grant. He alone of living Republicans has carried New York as a presidential candidate. Once he carried it even according to a Democratic count and twice he carried it by the people's vote, and he is stronger now. The Republican party, with its standard in his hand, is stronger now than in 1868 or 1872. Never defeated in war or in peace, his name is the most illustrious borne by any living man, his services at test his greatness, and his country knows them by heart. His fame was born not alone of things written and said, but of the arduous greatness of things done, and dangers and emergencies will search in vain in the future, as they have searched in vain in the past, for any other man whom the nation leans with such confidence and trust. Standing on the highest eminence of human distinction, and having filled all lands with his name, modest, firm, simple and self-poised, he has seen not only the tilled but the poor and lowly in the utmost ends of the world, rise and uncover before him. He has studied the needs and defects of many systems of government, and he comes back a better American than ever, with a wealth of knowledge and experience added to the hard common sense which so conspicuously distinguished him in all the fierce light that beat upon him throughout the most eventful, trying and perilous sixteen years of the nation's history.

Never had a policy to enforce against the will of the people, he never betrayed a cause or a friend, and the people will never betray or desert him. Vilified and reviled, ruthlessly assailed by numberless presses, not in other lands, but in his own, the assaults upon him have strengthened and seasoned his hold upon the public heart. The ammunition of calumny has all been exploded; the powder has all been burned once, its force is spent, and Gen. Grant's name will glitter as a bright and imperishable star in the diadem of the Republic when those who have tried to tarnish it will have moldered in forgotten graves and their memories and epithets have vanished utterly.

Never elated by success, never depressed by adversity, he has ever in peace, as in war, shown the very genius of common sense. The terms he prescribed for Lee's surrender foreshadowed the wisest principles and prophecies of true reconstruction.

Victor in the greatest of modern wars, he quickly signified his aversion to war and his love of peace by an arbitration of international disputes which stands as the wisest and most majestic example of its kind in the world's diplomacy. When inflation, at the height of its popularity and frenzy, had swept both houses of congress, it was the veto of Grant which, single and alone, overthrew expansion and cleared the way for specie resumption. To him, immeasurably more than to any other man, is due the fact that every paper dollar is as good as gold. With him as our leader we shall have no defensive campaign, no apologies or explanations to make. The shafts and arrows have all been aimed at him and lie broken and harmless at his feet. Life, liberty and property will find safeguard in him. When he said of the black man in Florida, "Wherever I am they may come also, he meant that, had he the power to help it, the poor dwellers in the cabins of the south should not be driven in terror from the homes of their child hood and the graves of their murdered dead. When he refused to receive Denis Kearney he meant that lawlessness and communism, although they should die late laws to a whole city, would every where meet a foe in him, and popular or unpopular, he will show to the line of right, let the chips fly where they may.

His integrity, his common sense, his courage, and his unequalled experience are the qualities offered to his country. The only argument against accepting them would amaze Solomon. He thought there could be nothing new under the sun. Having tried Grant twice and found him faithful, we are told we must not, even after an interval of years, trust him again. What sublimation does not such a fallacy involve? The American republic evoked Jefferson Davis from public trust. Why? Because he was the arch traitor and would be the destroyer. And now the same people are asked to ostracize Grant and not trust him, Why? Because he was the

arch preserver of his country; because, only in war but afterward, twice as a civil magistrate, he gave his highest efforts to the republic. Is such absurdity, an electrifying jaggery or hypocrisy's masquerade?

There is no field of human activity, responsibility or reason in which rational beings object to Grant because he has been weighed in the balance and not found wanting and because he has had unequalled experience, making him exceptionally competent and fit. From the man who shows your horse to the man who pleads your case, the officers who manage your railway, the doctor who whose hands you give your life, or the minister who seeks to save your soul, what now do you reject because you have tried him and by his works have known him? What makes the presidential office an exception to all things else in the common sense to be applied to selecting its incumbent? Who dares to put fetters of the free choice and judgment which is the birthright of the American people? Can it be said that Grant has used official power to perpetrate his plan? He has no place. No official power has been used for him. Without patronage or power, without telegraph wires running from his house to the convention, without eleventh hour contrivances, without effort on his part, his name is on his country's lips, and he is struck at by the whole Democratic party because his nomination will be the deathblow to Democratic success. He is struck at by others who find offense and disqualification in the very experience he has gained. Show me a better man. Name one and I am answered. But do not point, as a disqualification, to the very facts which make this man fit beyond all others. Let not experience disqualify or excellence impeach him. There is no third term in the case and the pretense will die with the political dog days which engendered it. Nobody is really worried about a third term except those hopelessly long for a first term and the dupes they have made. Without bureaus, committees, officials or emissaries to manufacture sentiment in his favor without intrigue or effort on his part, Grant is the candidate whose supporters have never threatened to bolt. As they say, he is a Republican who never wavers. He and his friends stood by the creed and the candidates of the Republican party holding the right of a majority as the very essence of their faith, and meaning to uphold that faith against the common enemy and the charlatans and guerrillas who deploy between the lines and forage on one side or the other.

The Democratic party is a standing protest against progress. Its purposes are spoils. Its hope and very existence is a solid south. Its success is a menace to prosperity and order.

This convention is master of a supreme opportunity, can name the next president of the United States and make sure of his election and his peaceful inauguration. It can break the power which dominates and mingles the south. It can speed the nation in a career of grandeur eclipsing all past achievements. We have only to listen above the din and look beyond the dust of an hour to behold the Republican party advancing to victory with its greatest marshal at its head.

JAMES A. GARFIELD.

Speech in the National Republican Convention at Chicago, June, 1880, Nominating John Sherman for the Presidency.

I have witnessed the extraordinary scenes of this convention with deep solicitude. No emotion touches my heart more quickly than a sentiment in honor of a great and noble character. But as I sat on these seats and witnessed these demonstrations it seemed to me you were a sea lashed into a fury and tossed into a spray, and its grandest moves the soul of the dustiest man. But I remember that it is not the billows, but the calm level of the sea, from which all heights and depths are measured. When the storm has passed and the honor of calm settles on the ocean, when sunlight bathes its smooth surface, then the astronomer and surveyor takes the level from which he measures all terrestrial heights and depths. Gentlemen of the convention, your present temper may not mark the faithful pulse of our people. When our enthusiasm has passed, when the emotions of this hour have subsided, we shall find the calm level of public opinion below the storm from which the thoughts of a mighty people are to be measured, and by which their final action will be determined. Not here, in this brilliant circle where 15,000 men and women are assembled, is the destiny of the republic to be decreed, not here, where I see the enthusiastic faces of 756 delegates waiting to cast their votes into the urn and determine the choice of their party, but by 4,000,000 Republican firebrands, where the thoughtful fathers, with wives and children about them, with the calm thoughts inspired by love of home and love of country, with the history of the past, the hopes of the future, and the knowledge of the great nation in days gone by—there God prepares the verdict which shall determine the wisdom of our work to-night. Not in Chicago in the heat of June, but in the sober quiet that comes between now and the melancholy days of November, in the silence of deliberate judgment will this great question be settled. Let us add them to-night.

But now, gentlemen of the convention, what do we want? Bear with me a moment. Hear me for this cause, and for a moment be silent, that you may hear. Twenty-five years ago this republic was wearing a triple chain of bondage. Long familiarity with traffic in the body and souls of men had paralyzed the conscience of a majority of our people. The baleful doctrine of state sovereignty had shocked and weakened the noblest and most beneficent powers of the national government, and the grasping power of slavery was seizing the virgin territories of the west and dragging them into the den of eternal bondage. At that crisis the Republican party was born. It drew its first inspiration from that fire of liberty which God has lighted in every man's heart, and which all the powers of ignorance and tyranny can never wholly extinguish. The Republican party came to deliver and save the republic. It entered the arena when the beleaguered and assailed territories were struggling for freedom, and drew around them the sacred circle of liberty which the demon of slavery has never dared to cross. It made them free forever. Strengthened, it made them the leadership of that great man who, on this spot, twenty years ago, was made its leader, entered the national capital and assumed the high duties of a government. The light which shone from its banner dispelled the darkness in which slavery had enshrouded the capital and melted the shackles of every slave, and consumed in the fire of liberty, every slave pen within the shadow of the capitol.

Our national industries, by an impoverishing policy were themselves prostrated, and the streams of revenue flowed in such feeble currents that the treasury itself was well nigh empty. The money of the people was the wretched notes of two thousand uncontrolled and irresponsible state banking corporations which was filling the country with a circulation which poisoned rather than sustained the life of business. The Republican party changed all this. It abolished the babel of confusion, and gave the country a currency as national as its flag, based upon the sacred faith of the people. It threw its protecting arm around our great industries and they stood erect as with new life. It filled with the spirit of true nationality all the great functions of the government. It confronted a rebellion of unexampled magnitude, with slavery behind it, and, under God, fought the final battle of liberty until victory was won. Then, after the storms of battle, were heard the sweet, calm words of peace uttered by the conquering nation, and saying to the conquered foe that lay prostrate at its feet, "This is our only revenge, that you join us in lifting to the serene firmament of the constitution, to shine like stars forever and ever, the immortal principles of truth and justice, that all men, white or black, shall be free and stand equal before the law."

Then came the questions of reconstruction, the public debt and the public faith in the settlement of the questions the Republican party has completed its twenty-five years of glorious existence, and it has sent us here to prepare it for another triumph of duty and of victory. How shall we do this great work? We cannot do it, my friends, by assailing our Republican brethren. God forbid that I should say one word to cast a shadow upon any name on the roll of our heroes. This coming fight is our Thermopylae. We are standing upon a narrow isthmus. If our Spartan hosts are united we can with stand all the Persians that the Xerxes of Democracy can bring against us. Let us hold our ground this one year, for the stars in their course fight for us in the future. The census taken this year will bring reinforcements and continued power. But in order to win this victory now we want the vote of every Republican—of every Grant Republican and every anti Grant Republican in America, of every Blaine man and every anti Blaine man. The vote of every follower of every candidate is needed to make our success certain. Therefore I say, gentlemen and brethren, we are here to take calm counsel together and inquire what we shall do. We want a man whose life and opinions embody all the achievements of which I have spoken. We want a man who stands upon a mountain height, sees all the achievements of our past history, and carries in his heart the memory of all its glorious deeds, and who, looking forward, prepares to meet the labor and the dangers to come. We want one who will act in no spirit of unkindness toward those we lately met in battle. The Republican party offers to our brethren of the south the olive branch of peace, and wishes them to return to brotherhood on this supreme condition, that it shall be admitted forever and forevermore, that in the war for the Union we were right and they were wrong. On that supreme condition we meet them as brethren, and on no other. We ask them to share with us the blessings and honors of this great republic.

Now, gentlemen, do not worry you, I am about to present a name for your consideration—the name of a man who was the comrade and associate and friend of nearly all those noble dead whose faces look down upon us from these walls to-night. A man who began his career of public service twenty-five years ago, whose first duty was courageously done in the days of peril on the plains of Kansas, when the first red drops of that bloody shower began to fall which finally swelled into the deluge of war. He bravely stood by his duty in the national legislature, through all subsequent time, his pathway has been marked by labors performed in every department of legislation. You ask for his monuments, I point you to twenty-five years of national statutes. Not one great beneficent statute has been placed in our statute books without his intelligent and powerful aid. He aided these men to formulate the laws that raised our great armies and carried us through the war. His hand was seen in the workmanship of those statutes that created the war currency, and in a still greater work that redeemed the promises of the government, and made the currency equal to gold. And when at last, called from the halls of legislation into a high executive office, he displayed that experience, intelligence, firmness and poise of character which has carried us through a stormy period of three years. With one-half the public press crying "Crucify him," and a hostile congress seeking to prevent success, in all this he remained unmoved until victory crowned him. The great fiscal affairs of the nation, and the great business interests of the country, he has guarded and preserved, while executing the law of resumption and effecting its object without a jar, and against the false prophecies of one-half of the press and all the Democracy of this continent. He has shown himself able to meet with calmness the great emergencies of the government for twenty-five years. He has trodden the perilous heights of public duty, and against all the shafts of malice has borne his breast unharmed. He has stood in the blaze of "that fierce light that beats against the throne," but his fiercest ray has found no flaw in his armor, no stain on his shield. I do not present him as a better Republican or as a better man than thousands of others we honor, but I present him for your deliberate consideration. I nominate John Sherman, of Ohio.

FRYE NOMINATING BLAINE.

His Speech in the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1880.

I once saw a storm at sea in the night time; an old ship battling for its life with the fury of the tempest; darkness everywhere; the winds raging and howling; the huge waves beating on the sides of the ship, and making her shiver from stem to stern. The lightning was flashing, the thunders rolling, there was danger everywhere. I saw the helm a bold, courageous, immovable, commanding man. In the tempest, calm in the commotion, quiet in the danger, hopeful, saw him take that old ship and bring her into her harbor, into still waters into safety. That man was a hero. I saw the good old ship of state, the state of Maine, within the last year fighting her way through the same waves against the same dangers. She was freighted with all that is precious in the principles of our republic, with the rights of the American citizen, with all that is guaranteed to the American citizen by our constitution. The eyes of the whole nation were on her, and intense anxiety filled every American heart, lest the grand old ship, the "State of Maine," might go

down beneath the waves forever, carrying her precious freight with her. But there was a man at the helm, calm, deliberate, commanding, majestic, he made even the foolish man wise; courageous, he in the midst of the tumult with courage, hopeful, he gave heart to the dismayed, and he brought that good old ship safely into harbor into safety, and she floats today greater, purer, stronger for her baptism of danger. That man, too, was a hero, and his name was James G. Blaine. Maine sent us to this convention with a memory of her own salvation from pending peril fresh upon her. To you representatives of 50,000,000 of the American people, who have met here to counsel how the republic can be saved, she says, Representatives of the people, take the man, the true man, the staunch man, for your leader, who has just saved man, and he will bring you safety and certain victory."

JUDGE WEST, OF OHIO.

His Speech in the National Republican Convention at Chicago, June, 1884, Nominating James G. Blaine for the Presidency.

As a delegate to the Chicago convention of 1880, the proudest service of my life was performed by voting for the nomination of that inspired emancipator, the first Republican president of the United States. Four and twenty years of the grandest history of recorded times have distinguished the ascendancy of the Republican party. The skies have lowered and reverses have threatened, but our flag is still there, waving above the mansion of the presidency, not a stain on its folds, not a cloud on its glory. Whether it shall maintain that grand ascendancy depends upon the action of this council. With bated breath a nation waits the result. On it are fixed the eyes of 20,000,000 of Republican freemen in the north. On it, or to it, rather, are stretched forth the imploring hands of 10,000,000 of political bondmen of the south while above from the portals of light, is looking down the immortal spirit of the immortal martyr who first bore it to victory, bidding us hail and God speed. Six times in six campaigns has that banner triumphed! That symbol of union, freedom, humanity and progress—sometimes borne by that silent man of destiny, the Wellington of American arms, last by him at whose untimely taking off a nation swelled the funeral cries and wept above great Campbell's grave. Shall that banner triumph again?

Commit it to the bearing of that chief, the inspiration of whose illustrious character and great name will fire the hearts of our young men, stir the blood of our veterans, and the closing of the seventh campaign will see that holy emblem spanning the sky like a bow of promise. Political conditions are changed, since the accession of the Republican party to power. The mighty issues of the freedom and bleeding humanity which convulsed the continent and aroused the republic, rallied, united and inspired the forces of patriotism and the forces of humanity in one consolidated phalanx, have ceased their contentions. The suburbanite issues, resulting therefrom are settled and buried away with the dead soldiers of the past. The arms of the solid south are against us. Not an electoral gain can be expected from that section. If triumph come, the Republican states of the north must furnish the conquering battalions from the farm, the anvil and the loom.

from the mines, the workshop, the desk from the hut of the trapper on the snowy Sierras, from the hut of the fisherman on the banks of the Hudson. The Republican states must furnish these conquering battalions if triumph come.

Does not sound political wisdom dictate and demand that a leader shall be given to them whom our people will follow, not as conscripts advancing by funeral marches to certain defeat, but a grand civic hero, whom the souls of the people desire, and whom they will follow with all the enthusiasm of volunteers, as they sweep on and onward to certain victory, a representative of American manhood, a representative of that living Republicanism that demands the amplest industrial protection and opportunity whereby labor shall be enabled to earn and eat the bread of independent employment, relieved from mendicant competition with pauper Europe or pagan China? In this contention of forces, to whose candidate shall be entrusted our battle flag? Citizens, I am not here to do it, and may my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth if I do abate one tithe from the just fame, integrity and public honor of Chester A. Arthur, our president. I abate not one tithe from the just fame and public integrity of George F. Edmunds, of Joseph R. Hawley, of John Sherman, of that grand old black eagle of Illinois. And I am proud to know that these distinguished senators whom I have named have borne like testimony to the public life, the public character and the public integrity of him whose confirmation brought him to the highest office—second in dignity only to the office of president himself—the first premiership in the administration of James A. Garfield. A man for whom senators and rivals will vote for the secretaryship of state of the United States is good enough for a plain flesh and blood God's people to vote for his president.

Who shall be our candidate? Not the representative of a particular interest or a particular class. Send the great proclamation to the country labeled "The Doctor's Candidate," "The Lawyer's Candidate," "The Wall Street Candidate," and the hand of resurrection will not fathom his November grave.

Gentlemen, he must be a representative of that Republicanism that demands the absolute political as well as the personal emancipation and enfranchisement of mankind—a representative of that Republicanism which recognizes the stamp of American citizenship as the passport to every right, privilege and consideration, at home or abroad, whether under the sky of Bismarck, under the Palmetto, under the Pelican, or on the banks of the Mohawk, that Republicanism that regards with dissatisfaction a despotism which under the "sic semper tyrannis" of the Old Dominion eliminates, by slaughter, popular majorities in the name of Democracy—a Republicanism as embodied and stated in the platform of principles this day adopted by your convention.

Gentlemen, such a representative Republican is James G. Blaine, of Maine. If nominated to-night his campaign would commence to-morrow and continue until victory is assured. There would be no powder burned to fire into the backs of his leaders. It would only be expended to illuminate the inauguration. The brazen throats of the cannon in yonder square, waiting to herald the result of the convention, would not have time to cool before his name would be caught up on ten thousand tongues of electric flame. It would sweep down from the old Pine Tree state. It would go over the hills and valleys of New England.

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FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1888.

THE OHIO REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President.
JOHN SHERMAN.
For Secretary of State.
DANIEL J. RYAN.
For Judge of the Supreme Court.
JOSEPH P. BRAIDURY.
For Member Board of Public Works.
WELLES S. JONES.
Elector at Large.
A. H. MATSON.
J. H. LAMSON.
or Congress, Eighteenth District.
MAJOR WM. MCKINLEY, JR.
For Presidential Elector.
J. W. McCLYMONDS.

Massillon believes in the home protective theory.

Ohio is important because her delegation is solid. It never was so before.

The city council orders the construction of sewer mains with as little formality as it orders a new sidewalk.

The excitement over the convention reached the senate Wednesday, and on motion of Senator Edmunds that body adjourned.

Mr. Blaine has not authorized Mr. Carnegie to speak for him. He generally speaks for himself. The effort to create a stampede will fail.

The Massillon council resolved to pave Massillon streets with Massillon brick. Outside brick works need not apply. Hurrah for the Massillon council!

THE INDEPENDENT has a representative at Chicago, and his resume of the situation is based upon personal observation and knowledge of men and affairs.

Massillon brick, the experts say is as good as the best. Massillon sand is the very finest. Then give us paved streets, paved only with Massillon material.

Everybody knew that when the council got down to business they would not do such an injustice to Massillon's business interests as to permit the use of any but Massillon brick in the street work.

Mr. Sherman's friends claim for him three hundred and forty votes on the first ballot. His enemies concede him two hundred and fifty. The Allison and Harrison forces will go in for him, and he will be nominated.

The fight between the Wise and Mahone factions is bitter. Mahone claims that his delegation represents nine-tenths of the Republicans of Virginia, and it is thought that the delegation headed by Wise will be refused seats in the convention.

Those who telegraphed in advance for sleeping car accommodations to Chicago and received assurances by wire that sections would be reserved west of Pittsburgh, are naturally not in the cheeriest mood toward the officials who failed to keep their promises. During the rush on Saturday and Sunday, it was by the sheerest luck that anyone secured berths.

The Rev. Dr. Talmage delivered a sermon on the pulpit, and the press, last Sunday. The best thing said in the course of his remarks, was his tribute to the justness of the designs of the newspapers. Says he: "Don't fight newspapers. Attack provokes attack. Better wait till the excitement blows over, and then go in and get justice, for get it you will if you have patience and common sense, and equanimity of disposition."

If the fight narrows down to Sherman and Depew, Ohio will beat New York in the Chicago convention. In November Ohio will beat New York again at the polls.—Cleveland Leader.

The convention cannot be stamped. A rule has been adopted that no change of votes can be made after the vote of a State has been properly cast until after the ballot has been announced. This is a terrible blow to the Pacific coast delegates, and those lusty young fellows waiting in the gallery to bellow at the name of Blaine.

The Canton Democrat lucidly observes:

It seems strange that a man of the supposed intellect and genius of James G. Blaine, should find it necessary to write three letters declining the Republican nomination for the presidency. We submit, a man of that character elevated to the presidency, would be in striking contrast to the incumbent, Grover Cleveland, who is never misunderstood, and whose every expression whether of mouth or pen, is intelligible to every intelligent reader.

There is indeed a striking contrast between the two. As letter writers it lies in this: Mr. Blaine has been compelled to write two letters declining the nomination, to ward off the honor which he did not want. Mr. Cleveland only found it necessary to write one declining the one term idea, and wrote that upon the understanding that it would not affect the action of the convention in the least.

The New York World, though rather over-doing it, says well:

If Republicans were not unappreciative as well as ungrateful they would nominate John Sherman for President. With Mr. Blaine out of the race, this veteran leader of thirty years is the only man in the entire list having pretensions to statesmanship.

The effects of the silly season are seen among Judge Gresham's friends who have encouraged the Mugwumps to speak well of him. The main desire of the Mugs is the failure of the convention to nominate a strong man like Sherman. Their hatred of Blaine—born of fear—Commercial Gazette.

It is desirable that the Republican platform carpenters do not follow the example of the Democrats respecting the tariff. We don't want anything that will require or admit of straddling. The Republican party has no occasion to do the straddling act. It can afford to toe the mark on the tariff issue, with its heels close together.—Commercial Gazette.

"It is seldom," says the Boston Journal, that a prominent officer on the active list of our army has much to say publicly about politics. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, however, has written an interesting letter to the New York Mail and Express, in which he states as his opinion that John Sherman is the best Presidential candidate the Republicans could select. Gen. Miles finds no sentiment west of the Mississippi hostile to Depew, and makes a strong plea for the protective tariff."

A NEW COAL COMPANY

To Control the Youngstown Mine and Willow Bank No. 1.

As indicated by the Chapman correspondent, an important coal deal has just been effected, by which a new company has entered into the field, and will figure prominently in this district hereafter. C. Russell and M. W. Wilson have sold their interest in the Youngstown Coal Company to George Phillips, Wm. Reed and John Bingham, all young men and thoroughly acquainted with the business. Messrs. Russell and Wilson will continue as proprietors of the Sipco Company, and the new firm will control the Youngstown mine. But the plans of the latter organization contemplate an enterprise considerably more important than this. They have bought from the owners the old Willow bank No. 1 and the Mountain mine, now filled with one hundred and fifty acres of water. They have contracted for an immense Blake pump, capable of emptying the vast quantity in fifty days. As soon as possible they will then commence operation in Willow bank No. 1, which competent judges think still contains from seventy-five to one hundred thousand tons of coal.

The old Willow mine is one of the first big mines opened in the valley, and was worked at a period when there was nothing like the present almost perfect arrangements for controlling the water. As a consequence, like many other valuable properties, the accessible coal was removed, and it was abandoned while there yet remained vast quantities just as good. There is no coal in the Mountain mine, but as it is directly connected with Willow No. 1, it is necessary that it also shall be pumped.

For fine work go to Teepie, the photographer.

Columbiana county paid eighteen hundred dollars in bounties to the captors of ground-hogs during the past year. The bounty is twenty-five cents for each scalp.

SHERMAN

WILL BE NOMINATED.

The Pacific Coasters Become less Hostile,

AND HE MAKES ACCESSIONS ON EVERY SIDE.

The Prophets Say that He will be Nominated after a Few Ballots.

Special Dispatch to the Independent.

CHICAGO, 2 P. M.—The situation has very materially changed since yesterday, and it is now not at all unlikely that Mr. Sherman will succeed in securing the nomination. Great work has been done in his behalf within the last twenty-four hours. The Pacific coast delegates came to Chicago thirsting for his political blood, on account of his attitude toward Chinese, have been labored with so successfully that they now entertain less hostility toward him. It is claimed by Sherman's managers that strong inroads have also been made in other quarters, which will give Mr. Sherman a tremendous lead on first ballot, and result in steady gains as the balloting proceeds.

The following cable dispatch received at noon

SET EVERYBODY WILD,

though it may be a canard like two or three other roachbacks started recently: "Bellingham, England, Blaine does not speak politically in any way, but Carnegie, who is of course well able to express the feelings of his guest, said: 'If Blaine is nominated he will not refuse.' Then Carnegie wrote the following for publication: 'If the Republican party finds it cannot agree upon a leader, and then calls upon its former chieftain to lead it again, it goes without saying that it would be his duty to do so and

BLAINE HAS NEVER FAILED

to do his duty. More especially that it is now clear that the campaign is to be fought on the basis of protection, vs. free trade, the former of which Blaine feels essential to his country's prosperity. He does not anticipate that any call will be made upon him, but if made it must be accepted.'"

Besides this, there has been resurrected in a dingy little newspaper office in Augusta, Maine, from out the musty records to which only Blaine's intimates had access, a fragment of a speech of Mr. Blaine's, to confront and override his last apparently peremptory refusal to be a candidate. In this he is said to lay it down as a compulsory axiom that,

NO MAN CAN REFUSE

to sacrifice his private determination to the necessities of his party. This of course admits no other interpretation than that, despite reiterated declaration, if Mr. Blaine is nominated by the convention he could not, can not, will not, refuse to be its candidate.

The Latest Estimate.

CHICAGO, 3 P. M.—The latest estimate by Ohio news representatives, gives Sherman, 250; Gresham, 108; Alger, 64; Harrison, 74; Allison 51; Blaine, 30; Depew 33; Phelps, 18; Rusk, 22; Ingalls, 18; Henderson, 32; Fittler, 18, with 55 scattering

The Proceedings.

CHICAGO, June 21.—The temperature is crawling upward and so is the excitement. Last night the committee on credentials reported, and fourteen of the Wise delegates from Virginia were seated and eight Mahone men.

The first work of the convention this morning was to listen to the report of the committee on resolutions. As Major McKinley rose to read it there was loud cheering. The platform sends greeting to Brazil on account of the emancipation of the slaves and to the Irish home rule party. The words are used: "We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection."

When this sentiment was announced the great army of Republicans rose to their feet and cheered as only Republicans can cheer. The reduction of letter postage to the cent is demanded. The administration is condemned for attempting to demonize silver, for surrendering fishing privileges and for its hostility to pension legislation. The free trade issue is welcomed, election frauds denounced, and the revision of internal taxes favored.

The platform was adopted by a rising vote, and the roll was called for nominations. The first name to be presented was that of Hawley, of Connecticut. The announcement was made without a speech. Leonard Swett, of Illinois, then nominated Walter Q. Gresham in a brilliant address, and the nomination was seconded by Davis, of Minnesota, and Lynch, of Massachusetts. In the course of Lynch's remarks, the mention of Harrison's name provoked an outburst of applause.

Ex-Governor Porter took the platform at 12:25 to nominate Ben Harrison. He was frequently interrupted with cries of "Gresham," and was met with hisses. When he had concluded, the Indiana delegation rose and cheered lustily and

alone. The convention then adjourned until 3 o'clock.
4:10 P. M.—As THE INDEPENDENT goes to press Allison is being nominated.
CHICAGO, June 22, 6 A. M.—All the candidates have been nominated, and balloting will commence as soon as the convention is called to order, at 11 o'clock.

THURMAN AND HIS UNCLE.

GOSSIP AND STORY ABOUT SOME OF THE OLD STATESMEN OF OHIO.

Allen G. Thurman's Quarrel with Bill Allen—Thurman's Boyhood—His Character and Blaine's Eulogy of Him—How He Lives at Columbus.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, June 21.—I met Allen G. Thurman's son here at Washington the other day. He is a tall, broad shouldered, fine looking fellow of 35, who has nothing of the political bent of his father. He told me that Judge Thurman was very well, that he is now living in his new house at Columbus and that his health is better than it has been for years. I met Senator Thurman at the convention of 1884, which nominated Cleveland, and interviewed him as to his condition at that time. Chicago was filled with politicians, and not a few of them went about with red bandanna handkerchiefs tied about their heads in honor of the Ohio senator. Mr. Thurman was receiving calls by the hundreds, and he had stood the siege very well. He told me that he weighed 210 pounds and he had the stomach of an ostrich. He was undoubtedly much disappointed in not getting the nomination, though this year's convention has in some measure made up for the past, and his life during the past ten years has not been one of roses.

He was brought up in Chillicothe, O., and was a nephew of Senator William Allen. Allen did a great deal for him, but a feud arose between them, and it was, it is said, the lack of Allen's support that prevented Thurman from getting the presidential nomination at the time Tilden was nominated. I met a relative of Bill Allen at Chillicothe some time ago and had a long talk with him about the Allen-Thurman feud. He told me it began in 1873 and it came from Thurman's desire for the presidency. This was the year that Allen was elected governor of Ohio. The Democratic party was in a bad way and Thurman wanted a re-election to the senate. Allen had come into retirement at his Fruit Hill farm, and when he was asked if he would accept the nomination, he said that he did not care for the governorship of Ohio. It was nothing but a place for the signing of justice of the peace commissions, and it was only a blank petit larceny office, anyway. It was not until just before the convention met that Allen consented to take the nomination and he finally accepted it only because of a telegram which Thurman sent him asking him to take the place for his sake and for the sake of the party. The story of the campaign is well known. I put Allen to the front in Ohio politics and Thurman fell to the rear. Talk at once sprang up of the advisability of nominating Allen for the presidency in 1876, but Thurman in the meantime had grown jealous and gave him no active support in this second campaign for the governorship.

The result was that when Thurman was a candidate for the presidency at St. Louis Allen did not offer him his support, and the other elements of the Ohio Democracy went against him. The Payne and Jewett factions had their own candidates in the field and Tilden got the nomination.

The above story I give for what it is worth. The man who told it had the possession of all of Allen's papers, and there is no doubt in his mind but Thurman would have been a presidential candidate long ago had he courted rather than slighted his uncle.

Senator Thurman is, however, a greater man than was the noted "Fog Horn" Allen. He is broader minded, better educated and more highly cultured. Allen was a sort of a rough diamond, whose polishing was all done in the school of active politics. He had one of the strongest voices that was ever heard in the United States senate, and he was known here as Fog Horn Allen or the Ohio Gong. Senator Edmunds says Thurman is the greatest lawyer in the United States. It was at Chillicothe that he first studied law, and there are citizens at Chillicothe who remember him as a boy. I met one of these during a recent visit there, and I asked him what kind of a child young Thurman was. He replied:

"Allen G. Thurman's father was named Pleasant Thurman. He was a traveling Methodist preacher, and when he came here he settled down and took up the business of wool carding and spinning. He brought his boy Allen and his wife with him, and young Allen Thurman was rather a fine looking boy, with a big head and a fairly good face. His head was a little too big for his body and he was not what you call a beauty. The Thurman family were poor, as were most preachers' families in those days, and Allen's mother taught school to help fill the family pocket-book. She was a bright woman, and it was from her that young Allen got his first instruction. He afterwards went to the Chillicothe academy, which was then a very good school. He then got a position in the postoffice here as a clerk, and while dealing out letters learned surveying. He then studied law and practiced till he went into politics. He spent all his boyhood here and he had made something of a reputation when he went to Columbus to live."

"What kind of a man was Senator Allen?" I asked.
"We call him Bill Allen down here," was the reply, "and we all liked him. He lived most of the time at his farm near here and his grave is over there in the cemetery. His wife lies there too, and Allen thought everything of her. She died at Washington while he was in congress. It was before the days of railroads and he carried her body home over the mountains, riding on horseback beside the wagon in which they put the coffin. He sat up every night with the corpse and he had his little daughter along with him. This daughter is now married and she lives here. The senator and his wife lie side by side over there in the graveyard."

Dr. Scott, who was Bill Allen's son-in-law and who married the little daughter who made this dreary trip over the mountains, told me that a biography of Senator Allen might be published in the future and that the papers which he left were valuable. He said that Allen seldom wrote letters himself and never answered them when he could help it. He never wrote out his speeches, but spoke extempore after studying up the subjects. He told me that Allen was especially fond of Scott's novels, that he was a great

student of Shakespeare and that he was the best posted on historical matters of any man in the state of Ohio at the time of his death.

Returning to Thurman, he could write a very good book of reminiscences, if he would. He was nominated for congress in 1844, and he has been in the active whirl of politics ever since. He has known all of the great men of the past generation, and he has made, perhaps, as much newspaper story as any other man alive except Ben Butler. His friends have not been confined to the Democratic party, and one of the highest compliments Blaine pays to any one in his book, he pays to Thurman. He says:

"Mr. Thurman's rank in the senate was established from the day he took his seat, and it was never lowered during the period of his service. He was an admirably disciplined debater, was fair in his method of statement, logical in his argument, honest in his conclusions. He had no tricks in discussion, no catch phrases to secure attention, but was always direct and manly. His mind was not preoccupied and engrossed with political contest or with affairs of state. He had natural and cultivated tastes outside of those fields. He was a discriminating reader, and enjoyed not only serious books, but inclined also to the lighter indulgence of romance and poetry. He was especially fond of the best French writers. He loved Moliere and Racine, and could quote with rare enjoyment the humorous scenes depicted by Balzac. He took pleasure in the drama and was devoted to music. In Washington he could usually be found in the best seat of the theatre when a good play was to be presented or an opera was to be given. These tastes illustrated the genial side of his nature, and were a fitting complement to the stronger and sterner elements of the man. His retirement from the Senate was a serious loss to his party—a loss, indeed, to the body."

Thurman's common sense is one of the strong elements of his nature. He seldom loses his head, and he is, as John Randolph used to say, as cool as the center seed of a cucumber. His talk as vice presidential candidate on love for the party is based on a good record in this regard. It recalls how he repulsed a man who wished to wear him away from the Democratic party. It was about the time of the panic of 1873, when the Greenbackers were at their highest, and when a number of new parties were in the field. There was a convention of one of these parties at Columbus, and several delegates, two of whom were old friends of Thurman's and who had been strong Democrats, called upon him. They found him sitting in the library of his drab house on High street. They told their story, and said they thought they could make him president of the United States, and with him they could break up the Democratic party and defeat the Republican party.

"Ah," said Thurman, and he looked soberly down at the table.

Then the spokesmen again began his speech, but Thurman interrupted him with the question:

"My friend, what do you imagine the size of this room to be?"

"It is sixteen feet square, I judge," was the reply, "but why do you ask?"

"Because, sir," said Thurman, pulling out his red bandanna and violently wiping his nose, "because, sir, this room, sir, is too small to destroy the Democratic party in Good day, gentlemen, good day," and that was the end of the conversation.

Judge Thurman is now about 74 years old. His work in the courts has shown that his mind is as active as it has been for years, and he may do a great deal of good work yet. He is a man of means; his wife brought to him a fortune and he has made another himself. He has trained himself to enjoy life and he gets a great deal of pleasure out of the reading of French novels in the original. When he was on the supreme bench of Ohio he was very fond of mathematics, and while he was in the United States senate he played as good a game of whist as any man in Washington. He would have made a good chief justice of the United States and he is fully as well fitted for the bench as for congress. He keeps up with political matters, uses a stenographer in the carrying on of his correspondence and is in reality leading a rather active life. He made a speech on the tariff last fall that showed that his oratorical abilities are as strong as they have ever been and if he would work at it, he could turn out a very interesting and a very profitable work on the history of the country. Governor Hoadley, of Cincinnati, once said to me that Ohio never allows a man to get more than two feet high before it wants to cut off his head. This has been true with both parties in Ohio, and Thurman's career in this respect runs almost parallel with that of Sherman. Both have been for years conceded to be great statesmen by the nation, and both have been fought by men within their own parties and defeated again and again. Thurman had Tom Ewing, Hugh J. Jewett, Henry B. Payne and John K. McLean against him, and his opponents were all good men. Payne succeeded in getting the United States senatorship and McLean would have taken Sherman's place had Ohio gone Democratic that year. Sherman might have been nominated for the presidency in the place of Garfield had not Ohio had another great Republican.

Henry B. Payne will probably close his senatorial career with this term. He is too old a man to receive a nomination and the Ohio democracy is calling for young blood. I am told that John McLean is ambitious to go to the senate, and I hear also the friends of Cal. Brice, the railroad millionaire, proposing him as a desirable candidate. There are numbers of smaller men in Ohio politics who will come to the front when a senator's to be chosen, but it is probable that the next Democratic nominee will be a young man. As to Sherman, he has five years yet to serve and the term of his service will expire in 1893. He will probably have a re-election, if he wants it, though Foraker or Foster may be among his contestants. Five years means a great deal in politics, but the present generation of statesmen is fast passing away. The generation of men born since the war is striving to get its hands on the reins of the government. It is a young giant and it will in time push the old men to the wall.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

The Word "Checkmate."

It may be interesting to chess players to know the origin of the word "checkmate." According to Notes and Queries, it is literally the Arabic "es sheik mat," the sheik (king) is dying.

King Humbert's palace in Rome, the Quirinal, contains 2,000 rooms, only 125 of which are occupied by the king and his household.

According to the naturalists, wasps remember the locality of their nests just ninety six hours.

MR. BLAINE'S TARIFF VIEWS.

The Same Now as in 1858—One of His Old Estimates.

The Philadelphia Inquirer contains this: The following article was written for The Inquirer in 1852 by James G. Blaine, who was then superintendent of the asylum for the blind in this city and an editorial writer for this paper. It is one of a series of articles on the tariff which he wrote during that campaign and is interesting now as apropos both to the renewed tariff discussion and to Mr. Blaine's prominence in the presidential field. It is as sound tariff doctrine now as it was thirty six years ago, and is a good argument for Republican votes in this year's campaign. Furthermore, it contains Mr. Blaine's present views on the tariff; they have not changed in thirty-six years.

"OUR CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS—PROTECTION TO HOME INDUSTRY"

"There are five Whig candidates for congress in the field in the city and county of Philadelphia, viz. Messrs. Price, Chandler, Sanderson, Lambert and Hittner. All are good men and true, all are unequally attached to the great national principle of adequate protection to home industry. At this moment there are but two of the districts represented by Whigs, viz. the Second and Fourth, by Messrs. Chandler and Moore, and yet we believe that by proper efforts at least four of the five candidates will be elected. The only present member of the Whigs who is nominated for re-election is Mr. Chandler. The others are new men, but they are all intelligent, capable, conservative and patriotic. It is highly probable that the question of the revision of the tariff of 1846 will come up for discussion and action before the congress about to be chosen. Philadelphia is deeply interested in this matter. Her thousands and tens of thousands of operatives are vitally concerned. It is for them a matter of bread, high wages, comfort and prosperity. In voting for the Whig candidates they vote for their own friends. In voting for the opposition candidates they vote for the advocates of free trade and low wages. The question is plain and simple, its real character cannot be disguised. It remains, therefore, for the workmen of the city and county of Philadelphia, for the thousands who are engaged in the pursuits of manufacture, to choose between their friends and their foes. We repeat. The Whig candidates for congress are known to be unequal candidates of the law providing liberal protection to American manufactures, American labor and American industry, and it is therefore that we earnestly urge all who are opposed to pauper wages and to pauper fare to attend the polls tomorrow and to stand by those who are pledged to stand by them in their best interests."

The Right Kind of Talk.

There is nothing discouraging to the Republican party in Mr. Blaine's withdrawal. We have other strong patriotic and able leaders who are capable of leading the party to a great victory this fall. The Press does not believe in wasting its force by advocating some one candidate to the exclusion of all others. The interests of the Republican party demand above all else harmony. Party harmony cannot be promoted better than by giving the friends of all the prominent candidates an opportunity to freely discuss the merits and demerits of the respective candidates. This The Press has done. It has gone further. While believing from the first that Mr. Blaine was out of the race, it has freely opened its columns to the views and action of those who still had a lingering hope that Mr. Blaine was in the canvass.—New York Press Comment on Mr. Blaine's Paris Letter.

The Universal Skeleton.

Hidden troubles, secretly looked in the breast of many a man who goes about his ordinary business with a composed face, constitute a large part of the tragedy of everyday life. The theme is one of which Thackeray, as his admirers do not require to be told, never became tired; and I think that the older one grows and the more one sees and knows of his fellowmen, the stronger becomes the impression of an omnipresent skeleton in the closet. I like the sturdy Anglo-Saxon nature which, keeping the skeleton well within his closet, turns the key on him and confronts the world with a face which makes no sign. Toward the more emotional characters, as they are called, who yield to the desire for expression and the craving for sympathy, I am afraid that I feel somewhat as do those British barbarians who regard the French as so many "shrieking, poor devils."—Taverner in Boston Post.

An Editor Befriends the Claim.

"Don't be a clam" is a warning that meets one very frequently nowadays. Well, why not? What's the matter with a clam? He's all right! If he fulfills his mission and makes the most of himself, what more could be expected, and what more does any person want? The clam is as well born, as well bred and as respectable as the oyster, yet nobody thinks of speaking disrespectfully of the oyster. What has the clam done that it should be made a term of derision? Nobody ever heard of a clam getting drunk, lying, cheating at cards, abusing dumb animals, putting a little dog's eyes out, or doing any of the thousand things by which men distinguish themselves from brutes. The clam is yet to be heard from. Perhaps he would say: "Don't be a man."—Indianapolis

DYSPEPSIA

Causes its victims to be miserable, hopeless, confused, and depressed in mind, very irritable, languid, and drowsy. It is a disease which does not get well of itself. It requires careful, persistent attention, and a remedy to throw off the causes and tone up the digestive organs till they perform their duties willingly. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven just the required remedy in hundreds of cases.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for dyspepsia, from which I have suffered two years. I tried many other medicines, but none proved so satisfactory as Hood's Sarsaparilla." THOMAS COOK, Brush Electric Light Co., New York City.

Sick Headache

"For the past two years I have been afflicted with severe headaches and dyspepsia. I was induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and have found great relief. I cheerfully recommend it to all." Mrs. E. F. ANSABLE, New Haven, Conn.

Mrs. Mary C. Smith, Cambridgeport, Mass., was a sufferer from dyspepsia and sick headache. She took Hood's Sarsaparilla and found it the best remedy she ever used.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists, 25c; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

People makes a specialty of taking pictures of residences and landscapes.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discover this Week by Independent Investigators

An heir has come to stay at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. McCallum.

Christ Snyder rejoices because a little girl came to stay at his home Tuesday.

Wool is coming in in small quantities, twenty-five cents pound being the price paid.

Harry Clay continues to improve, and his friends are daily becoming more hopeful.

Wm. Fultmore has purchased the blacksmith shop of John Gabele, on Clay street.

Seven children were christened by Father Kuhn at St. Mary's Catholic church, Sunday.

The Harmonia band visited Mr. J. W. McClelland's west side park, "Oak Knoll," Tuesday evening.

The Eastern Ohio Berry Growers' Association will hold a meeting at East Rochester, Columbiana county, June 23.

The festival given at the First Methodist church Tuesday night was, as usual, a success financially and otherwise.

Peter Gannon, who had both legs taken off on the railroad a short time ago, is able to be around on crutches.

Massillon Commandery No. 4, K. T., went to Alliance Wednesday having taken charge of the funeral of the Rev. Mr. Miller, a Presbyterian minister.

The suit against Mat Weber for selling liquor to Louis Garber, while the latter was drunk, has been dismissed, as Garber's mother failed to appear to prosecute.

On and after June 23, the postoffice hours will be from 7 a. m. to 7:30 p. m. Mondays and Saturdays; and from 7 a. m. to 7:15 p. m. on all other days. This is a reduction of a quarter of an hour.

Whether the Homestead (Pa.) brick works will be consolidated with the Massillon fire brick works, or whether the latter will be enlarged independently has not yet been definitely settled.

On Friday evening, the St. John Evangelical Protestant church will hold a strawberry festival in the Walhonding rink, and have engaged the Harmonia band to assist in making the occasion pleasant.

The Methodist conference will be held this year in Salem. An invitation will be extended by the First Methodist church of this city to hold the next meeting in Massillon, and in all probability it will be accepted.

The Carroll Chronicle compliments Mr. Robert H. Folger upon his attainments, and concludes, "he can dwell on the past as few men can. He is more familiar with Noah and the flood than Grover and the last election."

Mr. Frank Arthur, of Salem, a former employe at Russell & Co.'s shops, is visiting his wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Whitmer, in the fourth ward. After a short stay here he will go to Findlay which will be his future home.

The Rev. Edward L. Kemp, prelate to Massillon commandery No. 4, K. T., was presented Tuesday, with a magnificent prelate's uniform by the commandery. The prelate's uniform is exactly like that of the air knight's, except that it is black even to the plume and sword scabbard.

Constable Weber went to Massillon to-day to arrest Fred Bell, charged with jumping an unpaid board bill of two dollars and twenty-five cents at Fritz's boarding house on East Tuscarawas street, and Dan Fiddler, charged with selling mortgaged property belonging to the Colby Wringer Company.—Canton Democrat.

Alliance saloonkeepers have given up the fight against the local option ordinance. They sent an agent to Cleveland who interviewed Attorney McFarland on the plan of establishing social clubs, but he advised against it and they decided to close. Mayor Chapman has collected \$600 in fines since his inauguration in April.

A large crowd gathered Monday on Akron street to see a programme of one hundred yard dashes. The first and important one run was for a purse of fifty dollars, between Dick Ertle and Wm. Rosenberger. Ertle beat by about seven feet, covering the distance in eleven seconds. The other races were not remarkable.

Invitations have been received in this city for the exercises of commencement week, at Kenyon college, June 24 to June 28. The baccalaureate sermon will be preached by the Rev. C. S. Bates. On Wednesday evening the senior reception and ball will be given, and on Thursday, at 9 o'clock, the exercises proper will commence. Mr. W. F. Douthirt is among the class speakers.

Co-operation, a plant of slow growth in America, has of late years made wonderful strides in Great Britain. A statistician in the London Labor Tribune states that the number of societies making returns in England and Wales is 966; the number of members belonging to these societies at the end of 1886 was 702,974, with a share capital of £8,500,171, and a loan capital of £1,401,000. Their sales for the year amounted to £25,531,974; net profits to £2,409,889; granted for education, £18,368.

The improvement of Main street will probably be completed by September 15. The brick works expect to deliver 100,000 brick monthly without difficulty.

Jake Fisher, a young resident of the fourth ward, has taught all the youthful possessors of revolvers a lesson. He with others congregated in a field near the residence of J. F. Hess, and amused himself by firing the weapon. He was charged accordingly, and pleaded guilty. The fine was remitted, and he paid costs amounting to three dollars and sixty cents.

At the present time the membership of G. A. R. Dep't. of Ohio is 39,741 against 26,009 members last year. The gain by muster has been 6,580; transfers 744; reinstatements, 3,004; delinquent reports, 20. The losses were: From death, 160; honorable discharge, 145; transfers, 1,016; suspension, 3,613; dishonorable charges, 21; delinquent reports, 417. This aggregate is made from reports ending the second quarter, 1888.

Another of "Blinky" Morgan's chances for life are gone, according to the following, from the Ravenna Press: "Prosecutor Maxson returned on Friday from his trip to Georgia, where he went in company with several witnesses who were on the train between Pittsburg and this place on the night of the Ravenna rescue, for the purpose of identifying the prisoner Powell, against whom Detective Norris succeeded in procuring an indictment. None of the witnesses identified the man, and the conclusion was reached that the whole story originated in the fertile brain of J. T. Norris, detective. The indictment has accordingly been nolledd."

PERSONALITIES

And the Matters Which Agitate the Society World.

Volney Cheney, of Kansas City, is in the city.

Miss Cora Frick, of Wooster, is the guest of Miss Grace Bailey.

Mrs. S. J. Patterson and children left for an extended visit in the West.

Mrs. S. R. Weirich is in Mansfield and Shelby on a week's visit with friends.

Chief Consul Dunn is in Baltimore attending the annual meet of the L. A. W.

Miss Grace Hartzell, of Canton, is in the city, the guest of Miss Blanche McCue.

Messrs. Fairchild, of Cleveland, and King, of Ravenna, are the guests of Tom Reed.

Mrs. Wm. Schworm has gone to Zoar, Canal Dover and Strasburg to visit friends.

Miss Mame Lewis, of Sharpsburg, Pa., is visiting at the residence of Dr. S. P. Barnes.

John Flynn, of Meadville, is the guest of his cousin, James Flynn, on Grant street.

Misses Amelia and Lolie Ketterer left Tuesday morning for a month's visit in Akron.

Wade Chance and Fred Fast, of Canton, attended the commencement exercises last night.

Miss Mattie Brannon was married Tuesday to Mr. John Edgerson, by the Rev. E. L. Kemp.

Mrs. E. J. Grosscup, and daughter, Ella, of Ashland, O. are the guests of Mrs. J. W. Hisey.

Miss Ida Hisey entertained a number of her friends at her home on Richville avenue Tuesday night.

Miss Birdie Saint, of Sharpsburg, Pa., who has been the guest of Mrs. S. P. Barnes, left this morning.

Miss Gertrude Pocock arrived home Friday, for the summer, accompanied by her mother and brothers.

Miss Theodora Ricks who has been attending school at Northampton, is visiting her cousin, Miss Mary Ricks.

Frank Clements who has been located at Richmond, Ind., for the past year, returned to this city, Saturday, and will remain.

Mr. A. R. Graham, now of Pennsylvania, was in the city Wednesday for the first time since his departure several years ago.

Miss Belle O. Gaddis has just returned from a three weeks visit with relatives and friends in Wooster, Millersburg, and Apple Creek.

Mrs. Milton W. Wilson and children left Friday to spend the summer on the hills of New Hampshire, at the home of Mrs. Wilson's parents.

Mrs. Geo. Sterling left on Tuesday, for her home in Battle Creek, Mich., accompanied by Mrs. Wm. Justus, who will remain some time.

Mrs. Ira M. Dean and Miss Belle Van Gorden, left Monday morning for a four months' visit with friends in Elmira, N. Y., and other eastern cities.

Frank Atwater left Monday for Baltimore to attend the annual meet of the L. A. W. Before returning he will visit his brother George at Washington.

Mrs. Chas. Stark, jr., is visiting her parents in Coshocton county. Her husband will soon join her there and they will probably remain there permanently.

Mrs. C. P. Wallace, of Fayette, Mo., is the guest of Mrs. C. M. Everhard. Mrs. Wallace is slowly recovering from the effects of the blow she recently received.

Misses Kitty Ruth and Effie Leak, of Alliance, are in the city to attend the commencement exercises, the guests of Miss Mary Vincent, at the Hotel Conrad.

GOOD!

MASSILLON BRICK FOR MASSILLON STREETS.

The Council Sustains Home Industry and Contracts for Brick Paving.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

For the first time in ever so long, the faithful President Blumenschein was absent last night, and President pro-tempore Jarvis filled his chair.

*The street commissioner's report for the week ending June 16, \$57.50, was accepted.

The important feature of the evening, the opening of bids for street paving, was then commenced.

Frank Wilhof, of Canton, offered to furnish all material and do all work at \$2.50 per square yard, or at \$1.60 per square yard, the brick to be furnished.

George W. Lemmon, of Wheeling, offered to furnish all material, using New Cumberland brick, and do all the work for \$1.50 per square yard; or to do everything, using Massillon brick, for \$1.45 per square yard.

The Canal Dover Fire Brick Works offers to furnish 251,000 fire brick, delivered where needed, at \$12 per thousand.

Wains, Begner & Co., of Canal Dover, agreed to furnish brick for thirteen dollars and a half per thousand.

The Massillon Stone & Brick Company offered Massillon brick delivered for fourteen dollars per thousand, or N brand brick for twelve dollars and seventy-five cents per thousand.

Mr. Clutz moved that the bids be referred to the council as a committee of the whole. Carried.

A petition was read signed by more than two-thirds of the property holders on East Main street asking for the construction of an extension of the sewer main to a point one hundred feet east of Front street, the cost to be assessed upon them according to lot frontage.

Mr. Volkner moved that the petition be granted. Carried.

A resolution was introduced and passed in compliance with the motion, assessing ninety-eight per cent of the cost of construction upon the property abutting, and the two per cent upon the city.

An ordinance regulating the making of connections of sewer, gas and water pipes was read a third time and passed.

An ordinance to improve Main street, from the canal to Mill street, by paving the same with fire brick was introduced.

The committee on streets and alleys reported in favor of allowing J. Snyder \$225 to remove his house, which now occupies a part of Muskingum street. Mr. Leu moved the acceptance of the report. Carried.

A resolution ordering the construction of flag stone pavements on both sides of Akron street, from Cherry to the north side of Judge Pease's property was laid on the table for one week. The clerk here stated that but \$15.85 remained in the engineer's fund.

The board of health and the committee on streets and alleys reported that Sippo creek was at several points choked with rubbish, and recommended that the abutting property owners be required to clean the same within fifteen days, or in the case of failure the street commissioner have the work performed and charged to the property owners. Mr. Bowman moved that the report be accepted, and the resolution necessary was adopted.

Superintendent Hopper, of the Gas Company, stated that to make new connections with the gas posts on Main street would cost sixteen cents per foot. Mr. Clutz moved that the work be authorized. Carried.

John Fiddler, a Cherry street property owner, asked for a grade, in order that he might build and lay curbing. Laid over until next meeting.

Resolution by Mr. Boerner: That curbing and gutters be constructed on both sides of Front street, from Main to the line of P. Jones' property. Passed.

Resolution by Mr. Boerner: That Mrs. C. M. Everhard be notified to put in curbing and gutters from the lot on Main street owned by Charles Snyder to the east city limits. Passed.

Mr. Leu moved that the proprietor of the Empire Hotel, corner of Mill and Railroad streets, be notified to remove the porch posts from the sidewalks, as they obstruct passage. On motion of Mr. Bowman, the matter was referred to the street and alley committee to report at the next meeting.

Mr. Leu moved that Captain Ass Cutler be instructed to clean up his South Erie street property, to take down the old shells that are an eye-sore, and make it presentable. Mr. Bowman thought it doubtful if action could be taken unless the old buildings were dangerous. Mr. Leu's motion was lost.

Mr. Clutz moved that the council go into executive session for the purpose of letting the contract for fire brick paving. Carried.

The council devoted about fifteen minutes to discussing the question, testing brick, and finally home interests were sustained, and the doors were again opened. Mr. Boerner then moved that the contract be let to George W. Lemmon, of Wheeling, at \$1.45 per square yard, brick of Massillon manufacture to be used. Carried unanimously.

At this signal the council adjourned, and everybody shook hands with everybody and no one felt sorry that it had been decided to let none but Massillon brick

go down on Massillon streets.

BILLS PAID.

M. Boughman	\$ 8 13
F. E. Snyder	50 58
Drage	15
J. J. Hoover	60 75
J. B. Snyder and others	159 23
L. Limbach	57 50

Resigned.

Mrs. L. D. Pinney, who for many years has been principal of the high school, filling that position with much success, has resigned, expecting to accept a chair in an educational institute in Honolulu, Kingdom of Hawaii, or the Sandwich Islands.

Twenty-five Thousand People.

Agent John A. Shoemaker, of the Pennsylvania Co., states that up to Monday afternoon his company alone had landed twenty-five thousand excursionists in Chicago. A continuous procession of passenger trains has been passing through the city since Saturday, almost to the exclusion of freight business. Nothing like this business has ever been done before.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Accepts Plans for the New Building

(Monday's Daily.)

The board of education met last night and considered the grand floor plans submitted by a firm of Buffalo architects for the new East street building. The plans provide for eight rooms, each twenty-seven by thirty-seven. The plans were accepted so far as completed, and the architects were instructed to finish them and furnish an estimate of the cost.

Arrangements were made for removing the desks from the old East street building about to be torn down.

The committee on buildings was instructed to make new sanitary arrangements for the high school.

The board received the resignation of Mrs. L. D. Pinney as principal of the high school. By unanimous consent it was resolved to ask her to withdraw her resignation and continue in her present position.

Real Estate Transfers.

Reported by H. A. Trump, abstractor of titles.

Evan Jones to David Jones No. 1162-3 Massillon, \$1,400.

J. G. Warwick to F. L. Hemperly pt. No. 528, Massillon, \$875.

J. G. Warwick to W. K. L. Warwick pt. No. 537, Massillon, \$700.

G. L. Albrecht to J. Hinderer north half No. 367, Massillon, \$850.

T. Miller to C. Englehart No. 363, Massillon, \$425.

A. J. Doads to F. Miller 5 acres Plain township, \$1,225.

Sheriff to B. and N. Schwartz 54.50 acres Plain township, \$10,400.

F. Albrecht's heirs to A. Burkholder 195 acres Jackson township, \$20,104.

Z. B. Dairs to J. Yockum No. 21, New Baltimore, \$500.

N. Clerc's heirs to J. Clerc 102 acres Marlboro township, \$7,140.

J. Lower to F. Hardt 60.34 acres Marlboro township, \$4,216.

J. Kurtz to W. Towsley 42.49 acres Lake township, \$2,250.

J. W. Hess to M. M. Stover 20.5 acres Lake township, \$2,450.

J. Frank's adm'r to F. Pfeiffer 180.18 acres Lake township, \$13,518.

V. Mong to H. Starkey 57.4 acres Osborn township, \$3,732.

G. Bahr to J. Nogle 2.5 acres Lexington township, \$1,600.

Seven transfers in Canton aggregating \$9,850.

A Dish of New P's.

P stands for Pudding, for Peach, and for Pear, and likewise for Poetry and Prose.

The Parrot, the Pigeon that flies in the air, The Pig with a ring in his nose:

For Paper and Pen, for Printer and Press, For Physic, and People who sell it,

But when you are sick, to relieve your distress Take at once Pierce's Purgative Pellet.

Oh, yes, indeed! These are the P's for you, poor, sick man or woman. Nothing like them for keeping the bowels and stomach regulated and in order—tiny, sugar coated granules, scarcely larger than mustard seeds. They work gently but thoroughly.

Distress after eating, heartburn, sick headache and indigestion are cured by Hood's Sarcaparilla. It also creates a good appetite.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold so cheaply with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. 106 Wall St. N. Y.

The Handsomest Lady in Massillon

Remarked to a friend the other day that she knew Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs was a superior remedy, as it stopped her cough instantly when other cough remedies had no effect whatever. So to prove this and convince you of its merit, any druggist will give you a sample bottle free. Large size 50c and \$1.

Effects of Modern Life.

Eminent authorities unanimously agree that the high pressure methods of modern life are rapidly making us a race of nervous invalids—subject to all manner of nervous affections, headache, insanity, dizziness, neuralgia, backache, hysteria, nervous troubles of the heart, stomach, kidneys, brain, etc. Ladies and gentlemen who are thus afflicted, or who are compelled to keep late hours, do much mental or physical work, who worry or fret about business or domestic troubles, should remember that no other remedy in the world will so speedily cure these diseases remove worry and the blues, induce tranquil sleep, relieve pain or build up the brain or nervous systems as Dr. Miles' great discovery, the Restorative Nervine. It contains no opium or morphine. Trial bottles free at Eatzly's.

The usual treatment of catarrh is very unsatisfactory, as thousands of despairing patients can testify. On this point a trustworthy medical writer says: "Proper local treatment is positively necessary to success, but many if not most of the remedies in general use by physicians afford but temporary benefit. A cure certainly cannot be expected from snuffs, powders, douches and washes." Ely's Cream Balm is a remedy which combines the important requisites of quick action, specific curative power, with perfect safety and pleasantness to the patient.

Look to Your Heart.

Mrs. Charles Greenwood, of Indianapolis, had what the doctors called asthma, but she got little relief until she took Dr. Miles' New Cure, which soon made her long winded, stopped the pain in chest, swelling of ankles, cough, palpitation, etc. Sold at Z. C. Baltzley's.

Don't give up the ship.

You have been told that consumption is incurable; that when the lungs are attacked by this terrible malady, the sufferer is past all help, and the end is a mere question of time. You have noted with alarm the unmistakable symptoms of the disease; you have tried all manner of so-called cures in vain, and you are now despondent and preparing for the worst. But don't give up the ship while Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery remains untried. It is not a cure-all, nor will it perform miracles, but it has cured thousands of cases of consumption, in its earlier stages, when all other means had failed. Try it, and obtain a new lease of life.

Many imitators, but no equal, has Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Teepie, the photographer, undertakes the art of taking groups.

New Music.

The Independent Company places on sale to-day the following collection of music at 25 cents each. Each book contains from sixty to eighty-five pages of choice music:

Quartette Album: Gounod & Aht's Album; Piano Album, Vol. 3; Dance Album, Vol. 3; Children's Album, Vol. 2; Operatic Album, Vol. 3; Leybach's Compositions; March Album; Piano Duett Album, Vol. 3; Piano Duett Album, Vol. 4; Mildred's Violin Folio; Eminent.

Saunders' Music Folio's contain from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty pages of choice music at 50 cents each:

Ideal Songs, Vol. 1; Ideal Songs, Vol. 2; Pearls of Vocal Music: Harrison Millard's Folio of Songs; Boquet of Comic Songs; Folio of Classic Music, Vol. 1; Mendelssohn's Songs Without Words; Dance Folio, Vol. 2; Dance Folio, Vol. 3; Piano Folio, Vol. 4; Children's Folio; The Four Hand Folio; Liberator's Cornet and Piano Folio.

Wall Paper & Fine Paper Hangings

Gold Embossed Color Bronzes, Velours, Tapestries, Velvets and Ingrain.

Together with a full stock of all the cheaper papers, which will be sold at bottom prices. Window Shades, Shade Rollers, Curtain Poles and Room Mouldings. Headquarters for

Best White Lead, Pure Linseed Oil,

Turpentine, Japans, and all grades of Varnishes. Mixed Paints in all colors, ready for use, and of the very best quality. Paper Hanging and

Decorating done in town and country.

J. M. WALKER,

No. 6 N. Erie Street. Near to the Postoffice Block.

COLEMAN, THE RELIABLE JEWELER

HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

OPTICAL GOODS,

Spectacles and Eye-Glasses in Gold, Silver, Steel, Rubber

Shell and Zylomite Frames.

WE CAN SUIT YOU.

Prices Lower than the Lowest.

Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, Jewelry, clocks, Gold Pens,

Musical Instruments, Etc.

COLEMAN'S 5 Erie Street

For the Campaign of 1888.

The Cincinnati Weekly Commercial-Gazette and The Weekly Independent

SPECIAL TERMS:

The two papers, six months.....\$1.00

" " " nine months.....1.50

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CALLED TO ORDER

OPENING OF THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION IN CHICAGO.

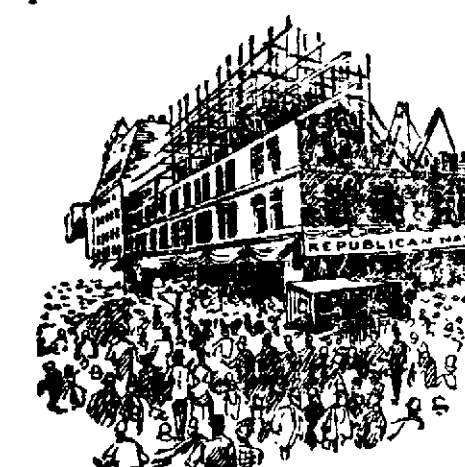
TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN THURSTON MAKES A HOUSING SPEECH

In Which He Refers to Blaine as the Acknowledged Leader of the Republican Party—The Outlook Respecting the Final Choice of the Convention—Chauncey I. Filley and His Mascot Hat—Scenes and Incidents.

CHICAGO, June 19.—A strong breeze, that made the big stripes of bunting in which the exterior of the auditorium was enveloped, flap like the sails of a West India merchantman in an October gale swept over Lake Michigan landwards, this morning. Very grateful it proved to the thousands of perishing patriots, that from an early hour gathered in front of the great building and gazed longingly upon the doors, through whose portals they had no open sesame. Inside the building all was bustle and confusion.

Everything but the arrangement and numbering of the press seats were completed by 10 o'clock. Unfortunately the latter, the really most important work, had been left until the last moment, and greatly to their dismay the legion of correspondents were compelled to wait outside of the barriers and permitted to fill the air with maledictions upon the management until within a few minutes of the time appointed for calling the convention to order.

PRESS ENTRANCE. wait outside of the barriers and permitted to fill the air with maledictions upon the management until within a few minutes of the time appointed for calling the convention to order.



EXTERIOR OF UNFINISHED AUDITORIUM. The delegates themselves were slow in assembling, and the same might be said of the visitors. Between the police and the plethora of assistants, sergeants-at-arms and other subordinate functionaries as much red tape was brought into use as if the fortunate holders of tickets were about to enter into the kingdom of heaven.

Once within the building, however, indignation was quickly changed into exclamations of delight. It was like a transformation from a barren plain into fairyland.



CHAIRMAN JONES OPENING THE CONVENTION. With its myriads of electric jets in arches, in stars and diamonds, in spheres, in almost every conceivable design of art with its oiled, harnessed, hunting streamers of a thousand hues, the interior was a symphony of color a magnificent spectacle of the art decorative.

The chairman's platform was simply a floral bower. Nothing could be seen of the front of the desk upon which eight years ago descended the gavel that announced the nomination of James A. Garfield, and four years later the success of James G. Blaine. It was one huge bank of roses.

To the right and left the American flag was patterned in floral shields, while on the top of either end, two huge and artistically arranged bouquets, attached to an array of sunlax, which in turn connected with the American flags, which entwined the end pillars and connected to make the stand an arcade and bower.

Directly beneath the chair were pictures of Gen. Logan and Grant wreathed in immortelles, while from the first balcony, portraits of all the Republican presidents from Washington to Arthur looked down upon the delegates. The New York, Michigan and Massachusetts delegations, which had been honored with the front seats directly facing the speaker's stand were among the first to arrive, but very little enthusiasm greeted their appearance.

Twelve o'clock, at which hour, so said Chairman Jones, Monday, the convention would be promptly called to order, less than half the delegates were in their seats while the chairs in the balconies allotted to guests were less than one-third filled. In the next five minutes the western and northwestern delegates came in rapidly, but the southern men, especially those from Tennessee, the Carolinas, and Mississippi were still laggard and left a big void in the seating space to the left of the chair.

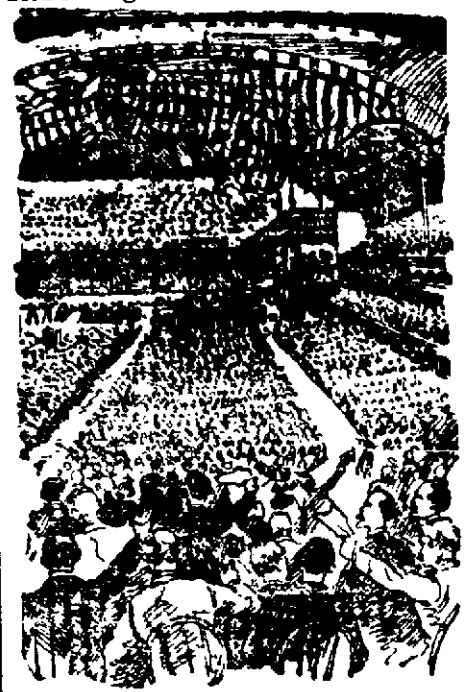
The Virginians too were considerably behind, and many were vainly vainly levelled in quest of the omnivorous Mahone and the doughty Wey, who head the rival delegations. Chauncey M. Depew with a genial smile overlooking his contumacious, glided in unobserved, and so did Governor Foraker. In fact the crowd earlier failed to recognize distinguished men who made their appearance or the weather was too warm for enthusiasm to assert itself so early in the day.

At 12:25 that grizzled veteran and first candidate of the Republican party for president, Gen. John C. Fremont, was escorted to the platform by a sergeant-at-arms, and when he caught the eye of the floor and galleries he was honored with the first burst of applause that had been given so far during the morning.

By the time that Wise and Mahone came

in the convention was a sea of waving fans and they lost the reception which might have fallen to them had they observed the rules of punctuality.

Half-past twelve and the band galvanized into life by the frantic efforts which some of the assistant secretaries had for some time been making to attract its attention struck



THE CONVENTION IN SESSION. up a tune, but a sign from Chairman Jones at 12:33 brought it to a full stop and the convention was called to order.

Then Rev. Frank W. Gunsulius was introduced to lead the convention in prayer. He thanked the Lord for the intelligence and courage under which the banners of the Republican party had gone forth to conquests and prayed that the convention might be dominated by good purposes for the glory of God and the good of the people. Blessings were asked for the leaders of the party and for those occupying high places in the administration.

"We invoke Thy blessing," said the reverend gentleman, "upon that great soldier, the captain of our armies who lies so near to death. O Lord, touch him tenderly by Thy hand. Comfort him by Thy spirit and restore him to the nation that loves him, with all health and with all hope."

This reference to Gen. Sheridan was followed by a burst of applause which evidently jarred upon the preacher's sense of propriety, as evidenced by the grave expression which stole over his features as the cheering progressed.

Then the call for the convention was read in a ringing tone by Secretary Fessenden and the references to the tariff, to the protection of American labor, to the accumulation of surplus, the demand for a free, honest ballot and a fair count, and the question of the admission of the territories were all loudly cheered, especially that relating to the tariff.

The reading concluded, Chairman Jones read an address. He spoke so low that from the start there were cries of "louder" even from those in the front benches. He prophesied success for the Republic in party, and said that thanks to President Cleveland and his southern allies, they had thrown off their disguise and declared themselves as the advocates of free trade. The more he read the weaker grew his voice, until the convention got into a hum of conversation and the effort of the chairman was little better than a dumb show addressed to the incoherent-breathing brutes.

He was understood to allude to the record of Great Britain on protection and free trade, and to trace the growth of the tariff reform movement or of the "tariff conspirators" from the days of Jackson, on through the times of Buchanan, a copious quotation being made from a speech once made by the latter. Then he referred to the achievements of the Republican party; how it had abolished slavery, and elevated the people. He declared that the country did not want to go back to the old Democratic days of sloth and ignorance. The country still had the benefit of the laws passed by the Republican party, and it still had a majority in the senate to protect the interests of the people.

At this juncture the Hon. John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, who was Monday chairman by the National committee as temporary chairman, had moved up to the right of Mr. Jones and the latter lost no time in introducing his successor. But no sooner had the "petarded Nebraska bowler" in response to the cheer of welcome than a white-headed, broad-shouldered delegate with an iron fist in the Kansas section. In calypso tones he announced that Kansas had a candidate of its own for temporary chairman. Mr. Jones responded rather testily that the gentleman before them was the temporary chairman. But the Kansas man wasn't to be suppressed so easily, and he said that as colleagues declined to be responsible for the action of the National committee, which it regarded as a great mistake, and it demanded a call of the roll in order that it might place the nomination of Hon. William Warner, of Missouri.

At this there were both applause and hisses, but Thurston, without noticing the motion, began to deliver his address, thus establishing the precedent that the choice of a National committee for temporary officers need not have been ratified by the convention.

The Kansas man laid upon his feet, however, and he said that this was not one of his fortunate days, and then he slowly and punctiliously resumed his seat. Mr. Thurston spoke as follows: "GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I am deeply sensible of the distinguished honor you have conferred upon me as the presiding officer of your temporary organization. I am also mindful of the grave responsibilities of the position, and if they are successfully met it will be due to the continuance of your generous favor and the bestowal of your loyal assistance."

JOHN M. THURSTON. I have no words in which to properly express my heartfelt appreciation of your confidence. I thank you, gentlemen, not for my self alone, but for that grand and growing west which never disappoints the expectations of the Republican party.

"I come from a vast domain has been largely repopulated by the surviving veterans of the army of the republic under the beneficent provisions of the homestead and preemption laws, made by a Republican congress. And true to the heroic recollection of the past, the homesteaders of the west, who march on, under the banner of Republicanism, in victory and defeat, in sunshine and storm, in prosperity and adversity, this mighty west retains the courage of its convictions and holds fast to the principle though it brings down upon it the heaviest success achieved by broken vows and political disunion. We are met in National convention for deliberation and conference."

The Republican party of the United States relies upon the wisdom of its associ-

ated delegates for such action as will insure success. If we are prepared to honestly and fairly meet the supreme issues of the hour with a clear, fearless and ringing declaration of principles, and to nominate a ticket which will commend itself to the loyalty and intelligence of the country, we can grandly win. We enter upon the proceedings of this convention prepared to sacrifice individual judgment to the wisdom of the majority and to lay down personal preferences on the altar of party success.

"When our candidates are chosen, we will all join with heart and soul in the grand chorus of rejoicing, and the rainbow of our harmony shall give certain promise of the glory of a victorious morning in November. When the Democratic party at the close of the last presidential election robbed us of a victory honestly and fairly won, we patiently waited for the certain coming of the justice of the years. We hoped and believed that 1888 would right the great National wrong of 1884. Right it not only for the Republican party, but also for the grand and glorious candidates whose names were the inspiration of that wonderful campaign. The infinite wisdom of our all-wise Providence has otherwise decreed.

"One of them, the citizen soldier, the warrior statesman, the black eagle of Illinois, has been summoned by the silent messenger to report to his commander beyond the river. But, although John A. Logan is dead in the body, yet he lives again in the illuminated pages of his country's most splendid history; lives in the grateful love of a free people whose union he so valiantly fought to preserve; lives in the blessings of a down-trodden race, whose freedom he so manfully struggled to achieve; lives in the future song and story of a hero worshipping world; and along the highway of the nation's glory, side by side with all John Brown, Abraham Lincoln and Ulysses S. Grant, his soul goes marching on.

"The other, that gallant leader, the chevalier of American politics, the glory of Republicanism and the nightmare of Democrats, our Honor of Xavarré, is seeking in foreign travel his long needed relaxation and rest from the wearisome burdens of public life and service. With the sublimity of his incomparable greatness he has defied us the infinite pleasure of supporting him in this convention. Desiring, above all things, party harmony and success, he has stepped from the certain ladder of his own honorable position that some other man may climb to power. As his true friends, we can not, dare not count the political crime of disloyalty to his expressed will. We can not place him at the head of the ticket, but we make him commander-in-chief at the head of the forces in the field where he will be invincible.

"And, though James G. Blaine may not be our president, yet he remains our uncrowned king wielding the baton of acknowledged leadership, supreme in the allegiance of his devoted followers. Honored and respected by all honest and loyal men, the greatest living American and the worthy object of our undying love. But the Republican party is not left without great men to place upon its ticket. We have that honest, able and experienced financier, statesman and senator from Ohio, and his no less distinguished colleagues from Iowa, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin, represent to us gallant soldiers, while New York, New Jersey, Kansas, Connecticut and other states of worthy and favorite sons. From this splendid galaxy of political stars we cannot choose amiss.

"The Republican party points with pride to the great achievements of its past and offers as an earnest of its future faithfulness an unbroken record of services performed for freedom, union and National prosperity. It is preeminently the party of protection. It was born of the irrepressible desire to protect the slave from the lash of the master, and to save our civilization from the blighting curse of its crime against humanity. It performed the sacred mission of protecting the republic from secession and disunion, and in the latter time it succeeded in protecting the credit and currency of the nation from repudiation and inflation.

"Its platform epitomized stand for the protection of popular government on the American continent. Stands for the protection of all governmental and international rights from restriction or invasion. Stands for the protection of the life, liberty and protection of all the immunities and privileges of American citizenship. Stands for the protection of the ballot box, from the crimes of intimidation, robbery and substitution. Stands for the protection of American commerce, American manufacture and American agriculture, from destructive foreign competition. Stands for the protection of home invention, mechanic skill and home labor against the free trade heresies which would pauperize and degrade them all. Stands for the protection of the people from the unjust and oppressive exaction and combination of aggregated capital and corporate power. Stands for the protection of both capital and corporation from confiscation and mob violence and above all, stands for the protection of the sanctity and happiness of the American home.

"It welcomes to our shores the down-trodden and oppressed of every land, but it insists that the nestmable blessings of American citizenship purchased with the priceless blood of our heroes and martyrs shall be extended to those only who are in full sympathy and accord with the fundamental principles of our government. It demands that the law of the land shall be a shield only to those who obey it, and that for the anarchist, the Communist and the criminal American justice has nothing to offer but the sword.

"The reconstructed Democracy has now been in power nearly four years. Its administration has been most satisfactory to those who hold office under it. Its justice to the disabled soldier has won golden opinions from those who gave them their wounds. Its financial management has been safe because of its inability to destroy the resulting prosperity of Republican legislation.

"There are those in this land who seem to believe that the mission of the Republican party is at an end. That the emancipation proclamation, Appomattox and the constitutional amendments are at once the monuments of its glory and the grave stones of its demise. But the work of the Republican party will never be done until every American citizen enters into his unquestioned inheritance of liberty, equal rights and justice.

"There are those in the land who insist that the Republican party keeps alive the old time sectional feeling, and that it refuses to let the dead past bury the dead. The Republican party lingers and prays for the coming of the millennium of its hope, when in spirit and in truth Mason and Dixon's line will be blotted out forever. It proposes to break down the barriers of unpleasant memories with the hope of a new prosperity.

"The great distinctive issue of the present campaign is the issue of the tariff. The support of protective tariff, will rise upon an overwhelming army of intelligent thoughtful and practical men, and the east and the west, the north and the south will join hands together to forever exterminate in this republic the pernicious doctrine of free trade.

When Robert Bruce, king of Germany, lay upon his dying bed he requested that his

heart should be taken from his inanimate body borne by knightly hands to the Savior's sepulchre. After his death, James, earl of Douglas, undertook the sacred mission, and with the heart encased in a golden casket set out upon his pilgrimage to the Holy Land. On their way thither, himself and comrades were set upon by a great host of Moorish warriors. Though they fought with all the valor of mortal men they were borne backward by sheer force of numbers, and their overthrow seemed certain.

"When Douglas, drawing from his bosom the priceless casket, cast it far into the midst of the oncoming host and cried out: Lead on, heart of Bruce, we will follow thee and the Knights of Scotland, never defeated while following Bruce, pushed forward and won the day. Let this convention find a Douglas for our Bruce. He will take the soul of our great leader into the golden casket of his love, and with it lead us on to certain and splendid victory."

Frequent applause greeted the opening sentences of the chairman's speech but it swelled into a torrent when he reached his references to Blaine, "the chevalier of American politics and the nightmare of the Democracy," caused the convention to applaud again and again. But even this was nothing compared with the demonstration with which both galleries and floor received the declaration that the party cannot and must not commit the political crime of disobedience to his will. This evoked cheers which were several times repeated and accompanied by waving of flags and other tokens of exuberance.

When the different candidates were named by the speaker, Sherman and Allison received the weight of the applause, but it was noticed that he refrained from mentioning the soldier judge of Illinois. When he classed the Anarchists with the criminal there were expressions of approval, but when he said that the administration had for four years performed its duties with satisfaction, the audience sat dumb and surprised until he added, "to its oldholders."

The speaker's voice penetrated every nook and corner of the hall, his attitude was erect, his gestures appropriate and he delivered in full measure the prolonged and vigorous appreciation which came from the vast audience when the closing words came from his lips.

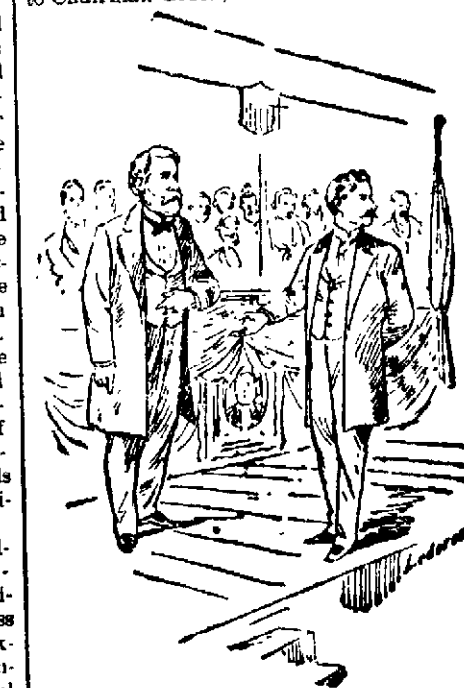
Silence restored the rest of the roll of temporary officers was read, leading out with C. W. Frisby, of Michigan, Michael Rickard, Wisconsin, and W. M. Rowell, Tennessee, as secretaries. This also failed to be submitted to the convention for ratification but no objection was made to this course.

"Mr. Chairman," said ex-Congressman Horr, but just at that moment the chairman pushed an electric button, the band struck up a melody of National airs and Mr. Horr stepped back into his seat with a deep sigh of disapproval. The convention kept time with its feet to "Yankee Doodle," "Marching Through Georgia," finally bursting out into song, applauded in a kind of reverent manner when the strains of "America" broke upon the air and grew vocal again when the National hymn gave way to "Star Spangled Banner."

When the music had ceased Mr. Horr was recognized. He wanted, in behalf of the Michigan delegation, to present to the convention a gavel made out of the wood from the oak under which the Republican party was organized July 6, 1854, in Jackson, Mich. In accepting the gavel Mr. Horr said he would at once proceed to pound the daylight out of the Democratic party.

The following resolution of sympathy with Gen. Sheridan was adopted by a rising vote: "The delegates to the Republican National convention representing the surviving comrades of the distinguished soldier and general of the army, Phil H. Sheridan, and resenting also the living principles for which he so gallantly fought and triumphed during the great era of the war, send him their sincere congratulations on the prospect of his recovery, and hope that his life may be preserved for many years."

The call of the various committees having been concluded unanimous consent was given to Chairman Green, of the Nebraska dele-



MR. GREEN PRESENTING JOHN C. FREMONT. gation, to present Gen. John C. Fremont to the convention. Mr. Green, with the voice of a tragedian, referred to the first Republican convention, those who participated in it who had passed away, and to the fact that the great leader selected by that convention had been spared to be with them to-day. He was admonished to be brief by the convention shouting loudly for Fremont.

When the veteran came to the front most of the delegates got on their feet and the applause was general. The Pathfinder spoke in a clear, strong tone. He thanked the convention for its reception. Pride and gratification, he said, filled his bosom and his joy that the party with which he had been so prominently identified in his early days had risen to the position occupied to-day was unspeakable.

Fred Douglas was then called for and responded in a short speech, after which the crowd called for Ingels, but if present he refused to show himself.

Then they called for Foraker, but the laugh was turned on those who expected a speech, as he simply moved that the roll of the committeemen be read for verification by the secretary. Then, with a smile that indicated his sense of pleasure at having outwitted the audience, he sat down and the secretary waded daintily through the list of peculiar names.

At 3:31 the convention adjourned until 12 o'clock Wednesday.

THE LADIES, GOD BLESS 'EM! They Are In Numerous Attendance at the Convention.

CHICAGO, June 19.—The woman's suffrage party seemed to enlist as valiantly as any of the other factions in pressing their cause at the convention. They opened headquarters at the Sherman house. There Miss Susan B. Anthony and Isabella Beecher Hooker marshalled their forces to attack the Republican platform makers and compel them to insert a suffrage plank. If they win is granted they promise a large number

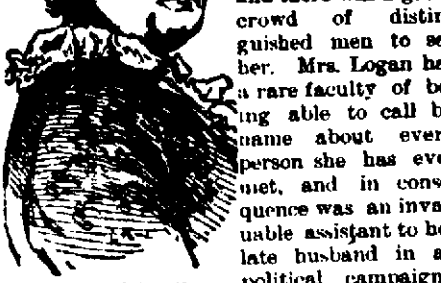
of handsome woman suffrage orators to stamp the land and off at the influence of



WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE HEADQUARTERS. the mistress of the White House in the affections of the present voters.

Enthusiasm For Mrs. Logan.

CHICAGO, June 19.—Mrs. John A. Logan is attracting much attention—possibly more than any one of the numerous candidates. She called on Mrs. S. B. Elkins at the Grand Pacific, and in a few minutes the news had spread and there was a great crowd of distinguished men to see her. Mrs. Logan has a rare faculty of being able to call by name about every person she has ever met, and in consequence was an invaluable assistant to her late husband in all political campaigns.



MRS. LOGAN. The impromptu reception over, Mr. and Mrs. Elkins started to accompany Mrs. Logan to dinner. The moment that the trio emerged from Mr. Elkins' apartments and Mrs. Logan was recognized, politicians of every degree and hundreds of old soldiers pressed forward to obtain a word or look or handshake from the lady who was so familiar to them all. As a display of enthusiasm and sympathy the result was unrivaled in the many stirring outbursts that are incidents of the convention. It required fully an hour for Mrs. Logan, aided by the strong arm and heroic presence of Elkins, to push a passage through the eager throng into the dining hall.

Mrs. Logan hopes to see Gen. Alger receive the nomination.

Fair Harrison Boomers. CHICAGO, June 19.—Amid the pleasant scenes about the headquarters of the various candidates there was no prettier sight than that of a quartet of young married beauties at the Harrison headquarters. They were Mrs. Lovett, daughter of Will Cumbuck; Mrs. Harkness, wife of State Senator Harkness; Mrs. Griffin and Mrs. John W. Scott, all of Hoosierdom. They put in a full day of eight hours and did yeoman service with their dainty fingers in decorating the coat lapsels of the visitors with Harrison badges, and the ever-changing crowd that passed through the parlors indicated that the innovation worked like a charm.

Hidden in Gloom. CHICAGO, June 19.—The opening day of the convention arrived without adding a ray of light to help the observer penetrate the profound uncertainty in which the situation has been enveloped ever since Mr. Blaine, the central star of the Republican firmament, with draw and left the political sky to the minor luminaries; each of the latter has kept up his little twinkles.

The Pacific coast delegations do not mind matters. They began by shouting that they must have Blaine and no one else, and have modified this only so far as to say that at all events they must not hurt Sherman. They have convinced everybody but the Sherman delegates that the nomination of the Pacific coast delegations do not mind matters. They began by shouting that they must have Blaine and no one else, and have modified this only so far as to say that at all events they must not hurt Sherman. They have convinced everybody but the Sherman delegates that the nomination of the Pacific coast delegations do not mind matters.

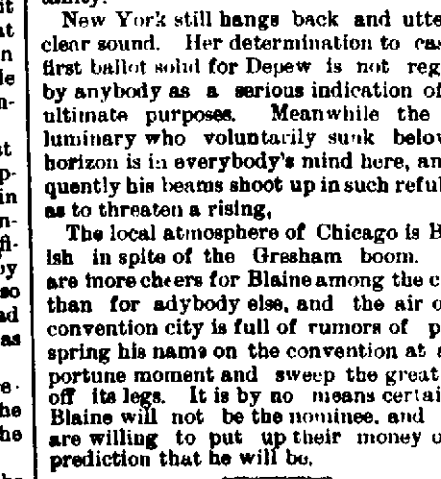
These two and Alger appear on the surface to hold their own, while the latter is generally supposed to have picked up a good many scattering votes from various states, which will drop in groups after a ballot or two. On the whole, the Michigan candidate has made more progress than any other, but like all the others, is a long way from certainty.

New York still hangs back and utters no clear sound. Her determination to cast her first ballot solid for Depew is not regarded by anybody as a serious indication of her ultimate purposes. Meanwhile the great luminary who voluntarily sunk below the horizon is in everybody's mind here, and frequently his beams shoot up in such refugeance as to threaten a rising.

The local atmosphere of Chicago is Blaineish in spite of the Grasham boom. There are more cheers for Blaine among the crowds than for anybody else, and the air of the convention city is full of rumors of plots to spring his name on the convention at an opportune moment and sweep the great body off its legs. It is by no means certain that Blaine will not be the nominee, and many are willing to put up their money on the prediction that he will be.

Chauncey I. Filley and His Hat. CHICAGO, June 19.—Chauncey I. Filley, of St. Louis, the chairman of the Missouri delegation, is chief among the convention characters. His hat is a Republican mascot. He has worn it to every Republican convention since 1856, but it is remembered that four years ago he did not wear it continuously while here. Be that as it may, he now sticks to the hat and the hat to him as tightly as if

they were glued to each other. The only time he parts with it is during meals, when his wife draws the line and insists on it being removed, no matter what it costs may cost his party.



C. I. FILLEY. they were glued to each other. The only time he parts with it is during meals, when his wife draws the line and insists on it being removed, no matter what it costs may cost his party.

MARY JANE'S LETTER.

SHE WRITES ABOUT THE SIZE OF ADELE GRANT'S SHOES.

The Famous Beauty Wears a Five and a Half Shoe—How Mrs. Cleveland Received the News—Some Other Gossip of Interest to the Ladies.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, June 21.—I saw Mrs. Cleveland drive by today in her phaeton, with her sorrels and her "tiger," a young "darker" as black as a piece of charcoal, and not the venerable Hawkins, who has been presidential coachman, to these many years, and whose relegation to the "tiger box" when the phaeton was first introduced was about to disrupt the government. She sat high up, attired in a gray flannel suit, with hat to match, and as she twirled her whip over the horses and sped along she was undoubtedly a sight good for anybody's eyes. A young lady sat on a seat below her, and the contrast was much in Mrs. Cleveland's favor, for she is so much larger than the average woman and her face and her figure compare with the ordinary much as does the appearance of a star on the stage with the subordinate members of the cast. As to her sorrels, they are a bright looking pair of heavy horses, well groomed and lively enough, but I would call Mrs. Cleveland's attention to the old quattrain among horsemen, to wit:

One white foot, buy a horse;
Two white feet, try a horse;
Three white feet, look about him;
Four white feet, do without him

One of hers has two white feet and the other has four. Two of the handsome men of Washington are Fred Douglas, the famous colored man, and Senator Hiscock, of New York. One day this week I was in the house gallery, and I saw a man across on the other side whom at first I took in the dim light to be Fred Douglas. The wealth of gray hair was there, and the strongly cut features, but the hair looked less voluminous, and some of the familiar lines in the face were lacking. After a minute or two of study I discovered that it was not Douglas, but Senator Hiscock, and then for the first time, in two men whose appearance have been familiar to me for two years, I noticed a resemblance that was as remarkable as it was unexpected. I called the attention of two or three gallery habitués to the likeness, and all of them agreed with me at once, and not one had ever observed it before. I spoke to Dickey about it, too.

"Well," she said, "I am not enamored of the African race, pure or visibly admixed, but if strong, heroic beauty is the ambition of any man of any race, he can come no nearer its gratification than in looking like Fred Douglas."

The more I go around talking to people about people—not gossiping, remember—the more I find out that if you want to find out anything, go to a woman for your invitation.

Dickey came in today with a perfect beam on her face. "Well," said I, as soon as I saw her, "what is it?" "That is what?" she said. "What which you have to tell me," said I.

She laughed. "I've got something, sure enough," said she. "You know Miss Grant, who was the reigning belle and beauty of Washington society last winter? Well, she wears a number five shoe."

"Great Chicago!" says I. "It's a straight tip," said she. "She wears a five, with a toe not wider than the end of your thumb and a heel so high that her shoes only draw two-and-a-half as she walks, and she pays \$12 a pair for them and always sent abroad for them until she found she could get them as cheap in America and save freight and import duties," and Dickey took a long breath.

"That's all right," said I—who wear a number five myself—"she's a young woman of more than average weight and height and a little foot would be out of proportion."

"Yes," said Dickey, unconvinced, "but think of a number five!" But I don't think of it, for I am a believer in the harmonies, physical as well as musical, spiritual, political et al., and I don't like baby waists on grown women, or No. 1 feet on No. 14 bodies. Most women do, however, and that's why the Venus de Medici has no desire to be Pygmalioned and come down from her pedestal to mingle with the ill proportions of flesh and blood and bones that walk about her and praise her, on the principle, I presume, that we admire most, in others what we do not ourselves possess.

Society in Washington just at present is in a state of "innocuous desuetude," and methods of diversissement are rather primitive. One style is the "doorstep party," where the remaining youth and beauty assemble on the door step of the invitor and pass the evening away on rugs and carpets and mats, talking, eating ices and making merry generally. Another is the "herb party." Some of our hybrid coaches have adopted the roof seat plan, so common in continental cities and on London buses, and the invitor collects a party of friends sufficient to occupy all the roof room pays the fare all around with tickets at six for a quarter, and away they go in the cool evening shadows, in and out among the trees, bowling along over the concrete streets and avenues, a veritable coaching party.

I heard the other day from perfectly authentic sources how Mrs. Cleveland received the news of her husband's re-nomination at St. Louis. Mrs. Whitney was luncheoning a party of ladies that day, and the secretary was expected to join them, but he did not appear on time, and Mrs. Whitney sent the letter to the telephone to inquire as to his absence. All the ladies having taken their places at the table, in a moment the butler returned and announced that Secretary Whitney had just received word that Mr. Cleveland had been nominated by acclamation. Mrs. Cleveland smiled pleasantly in a matter of course way, and Mrs. Whitney proposed the health and success of the president. Mrs. Cleveland's wine glass was as usual turned down by her plate.

"Can't we drink it in cold water?" she asked.

"Well, yes," said a Kentucky girl with considerable hesitation in her speech. "We can, but it seems to me that water is a very thin and unsubstantial beverage to drink such a toast in."

"Can't we drink it in Apollinaris water then?" she inquired further.

And out of deference to Mrs. Cleveland's temperance views, a compromise was made on the Apollinaris, and in that sparkling and harmless dampness, the re-nomination of the president was duly celebrated.

MARY JANE

WEST BROOKFIELD.

R. O. Ellis is again.
Geo. Duxee and family spent Sunday with Wm. Ickes.
S. A. Peters is drilling on the Plantz farm south of town.
Local option election Monday, June 5. Let everybody turn out.
Mr. and Mrs. Gottshall, of Cairo, O., visited John Smith last Sunday.
Mrs. Frank, of Akron, is spending a few days with relatives at this place.
S. A. Shupe and his friend are drilling at Goshen for the Goshen Coal Company.
Mother Christman, widow of the late John Christman, is stopping with D. A. Levers.
Henry Ertle and family, of Navarre, spent last week with Mr. Ertle's father, Mr. George Ertle.
Rev. Booth, of Massillon, will address the citizens of this place on local option, Friday evening, June 22.
There will be a strawberry festival at East Greenville Saturday evening, June 23, for the benefit of the M. E. Church.
Pattinson & Smith finished a drill hole on the Lutz farm last week. They are now at work at another on the same farm.
Dr. F. Z. Groff raised the frame of his new barn Wednesday. Everybody helped and all went well. H. F. Gaddis is the builder.
Work at the new mines is progressing. Beaver Run No. 2 is down about seventy-five feet; the Heopery shaft is going down as fast as the workmen can do the work.
D. A. Levers drilled through over four feet of coal on Jacob Kritz's farm Wednesday. This is an entirely new coal field, on which a mine will be sunk in due time.
The board of education employed Misses Anna Smith and Jessie McIsaac, of Massillon, to teach the secondary and primary departments of the schools of this place next winter.
At the elementary contest of June 9, H. J. Christman won the silver medal. The exercises were first class and duly appreciated. There will be another contest in the near future.
An effort will be made to have the township trustees assume control over the public cemetery north of town. This is entirely proper, as the cemetery is not the property of any association, and the law requires the trustees to do so.
The public schools of this place closed Saturday, June 10. The pupils of the grammar department presented their teacher, Mr. L. L. Nave, with a fine oil painting as a token of their regard for him. Mr. Nave taught our school for the past three years, and we are happy to say that his efforts have been crowned with success. He will teach at Wertzhauser's district next year.

ELTON.

The Misses Weirich and Brenner were the guests of Miss Emma Hollinger this week.
Mr. Wesley Boughman and family, of Greensburg, are visiting in the neighborhood.
Miss Lucy Minger, of Cleveland, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Malcolm Boughman.
A number of our people attended the meeting of the Horticultural Society on Wednesday.
The Denkhous property near Goat Hill was sold Saturday. Consideration \$250.00.
Mr. and Mrs. Peter Kouth and a Mr. Snider and wife, of Canton, were visiting their friends in Elton Sunday.
Mr. Sol Beals went to Cleveland Monday for treatment, and it is sincerely hoped that he may again be restored to health.
The evening strawberries and ice cream at Stands' festival were perfect. The net proceeds are to pay for the new school house bell.
Much excitement at the mine Monday because of some trouble with the rope and cage; and it was feared that the man who had gone down to investigate was killed or fatally injured. To the joy of all he was finally brought to the surface uninjured.

DALTON.

Jacob Leonard, of Toledo, O., is here for a short visit.
Miss Lou Freet returned from an extended visit to Medina to-day.
Some of our business men would like to drill for gas here, and will give fifty dollars each.
Marvin Fletcher, who was baker for S. A. Young, of Minerva, O., was home a week on a visit.
Isaac Lehman died on Sunday evening, of consumption. Funeral on Tuesday, at Sonnenburg.
John Eckard sold his dwelling house, recently purchased, to Joseph Goudy, for the consideration of \$1,100.
J. M. Ficus now represents the Travelers' Accident Insurance Company, of Hartford, and he can insure you.
W. H. H. Wertz and M. Shaub took advantage of cheap rates to Chicago, and are attending the Republican convention.
Union services were held in the Presbyterian church last Sunday evening. Rev. J. G. Madge, of the Presbyterian church, delivered the sermon.

CHAPMAN.

He Attempted to Kill Himself.
John Williams and Geo. W. Maddox returned to their old home this week.
The temperance picnic held at North Lawrence chapel, last Saturday, was well attended.
Richard Cromwell James, of Massillon, is out here doing some fancy painting for his grandma.
Work at our mines continues slack, with seemingly little prospects for a revival in the near future.
Fellow miners, are you reading Roy's reminiscences on Ohio mining legislation? If not, do so, for it will pay you.
Canal Fulton sports tried to play a Frank Skates game on our boys last Saturday, but their plans were frustrated just in time to save the boys their nickels.
We notice THE INDEPENDENT is desirous to know who will run against Major McKinley this fall. Who can tell, but it might be Stephen Grover Cleveland.
George W. Phillips, after ten years of faithful service with the Sippo Coal Company, resigned his position as superintendent last Friday. His resignation was accepted, and Charles Brinkman was selected to fill the vacancy. Mr. Phillips leaves with the best wishes of all his employers, and will hereafter devote his entire attention to the interests of the Youngstown Coal Company. Mr. Brinkman comes well recommended, having served in the same capacity for twelve years past with the Willow Coal Company.
The sad news was received here Saturday that James Sangworth, a former resident of this place, but at present at Washingtonville, O., attempted suicide by shooting himself in the breast about one inch above the heart. Medical aid was immediately summoned and the ball taken out. No cause can be attributed for the rash act, as he was always known to be a very quiet, inoffensive young man. His parents left immediately to render what assistance they could. They expect to bring him home Tuesday. It is supposed that it is another case of too much love for the feminine gender.

CANAL FULTON.

Miss Clara Wellenkamp is visiting friends at Duncannon, O.
Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Geib, of Hartsville, spent Sunday in Fulton.
Mrs. Levi Grib is lying seriously ill at her home, East Side.
Mr. Ben Fulton, Prof. Taggart and daughter Minnie are in Chicago this week.
Dr. W. J. Maxwell, of New Baltimore, made a trip to this place last week on professional business.
Rev. Father Vattman spent several days the past week at Duncannon, among former parishioners, where he is always a welcome visitor.
The editor of The Advance says: "Stark county papers did more for the paper than the whole Prohibition party."
Miss Lehman, editress of the educational department, expects to go on an eastern trip, soon.
Rev. William Elliott, of the Presbyterian church, is on a visit to his native home in Scotland. The pulpit was occupied by a neighboring minister last Sunday, but the vacancy in the future will probably be filled by the able editor of The Signal, assisted by some leading Sunday school workers.

NAVARRE.

Geo. F. Downey, who has been in the printing office at Dayton, is at home on a visit.
Children's day was very tastefully observed Sunday evening by the M. E. school.
Rev. W. H. Hollingshead, pastor of the M. E. church, and wife are spending a few days in Chicago.
Rev. O. W. Slusser and family, formerly of this place, are visiting with Mr. J. M. Corl.
The M. E. Mite Society held a festival in the church yard Thursday evening under the general management of Mr. Will Smith, who deserves much credit for its success.

Barn Raising.

One of the most notable and pleasant barn raisings ever held in Tuscarawas township took place at the residence of Dr. F. Z. Groff, Wednesday. Two hundred and fifty persons took dinner. Four counties were represented. After supper a general good time was had. Mr. H. F. Gaddis, of West Brookfield, is the contractor, this one being the second one erected by him this summer.

Tents and awnings made in the best manner, to order by C. F. Balfour. Inquire at Independent Company's store, No. 20 East Main street.

Cathartic Pills are Whips.

To the liver and bowels, but give no strength. The more you take the more you need. Miles' Pills (M. P.) positively strengthen. The longer taken the less required. Samples free at Z. T. Baltzly's.

Mahoning county iron manufacturers have made a united stand against signing the scale of the Amalgamated Association, and say that it must be greatly modified before they will do so.

Chest Measurement for Recruits.

As the result of many years' experience the recruiting office of the United States army have adopted this method of chest measurement, which may be of advantage to amateur athletes who find the circumference of their chests varying through inaccurate measurement. Strip to the waist. Hold your arms above your head the tips of your fingers touching. Have the measurer put a tape around your chest under the armpits. Inhale and exhale naturally. Let your arms fall easily by your side. The tape will slip down to the maximum girth of the chest. This is the mean chest. Exhale all you can, still keeping your arms by your side. This is the minimum chest. Inhale and inflate all you can, in the same position. This is the maximum chest. The difference between the maximum and minimum chests is called the mobility. A mobility of over three inches in a man of medium height is considered good, below two and one half inches it is poor. Artificial movements of the arms or muscles interfere with proper measurement. —New York Sun.

A Very Delicate Mission.

"My dear madam," said the chairman of the committee of the Maine Benevolent Fraternity calling on the Widow Gushington "allow us to intrude on your great sorrow so far as to say that your lamented husband."
(Burst of tears from Mrs. Gushington. She has an attack of faintness. One of the committee supports her.)
"That your lamented husband was insured in our association for \$2,000, and—"
(Mrs. Gushington exclaims "Poor, poor Charles," and bursts into tears again. The committee greatly affected.)
"And that the money will be promptly paid to you in sixty days."
Mrs. Gushington (in another burst of tears)—"Good gracious, I thought you'd brought it with you!" —Lewiston Journal.

The Sewers of Paris.

The idea of keeping the sewers clean had not thoroughly penetrated the minds of the engineers early in the century, and in none of the smaller ones was it possible to stand erect. Many were built too near the surface, and it was sometimes necessary to climb a ladder to get into them. In every case they were of solid masonry. Until quite lately the Paris sewers were built entirely of cut stone or partly of cut stone and partly of a soft, excessively porous stone called meulière. It is intended in future to build entirely of meulière. The manner of using it is this: A great trench is dug, in which a wooden frame is placed, the size and shape of the desired sewer. The meulière is placed about this frame and a concrete made of the best cement is applied in such a manner as to fill solidly all the cavities of the stone and make a durable wall impervious to moisture. The frame is removed and the trench filled up as soon as the concrete is sufficiently hardened. —Paris Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.

A Resolution

Declaring it necessary to construct a Sewer on Main Street, from Prospect Street to a point 100 feet easterly from Front Street.
Whereas, The owners of two thirds of front on Main Street from Prospect to a point 100 feet easterly from Front Street, have petitioned this council to construct a sewer on said part of said street, connecting with the main sewer on Main Street, and requesting that the road and sewer of said sewer be assessed against the owners of property on said street per foot front.
Therefore be it resolved by the Council of the city of Massillon, two thirds of the members thereof concurring therein, that it is necessary to improve Main Street from Prospect to 100 feet east of Front Street, by constructing a sewer connecting with the Main Street sewer, in accordance with plans, profiles and specifications on file in the office of the City Engineer. And the 95 per cent. of the cost of said improvement and construction of said sewer, be assessed per foot front on the property abutting thereon, and two per cent. of said cost to be paid by said city.
Said assessment to be made in accordance with the law and ordinance hereafter to be passed said assessment to be paid as soon as said sewer is constructed.
That the Clerk cause this resolution to be published for two weeks, according to law, and that the property owners be notified of the passage of the resolution.
Passed June 20th, 1888.
CHAS. E. JARVIS, Pres. Pro. Tem.
Attest: J. R. WHITE.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

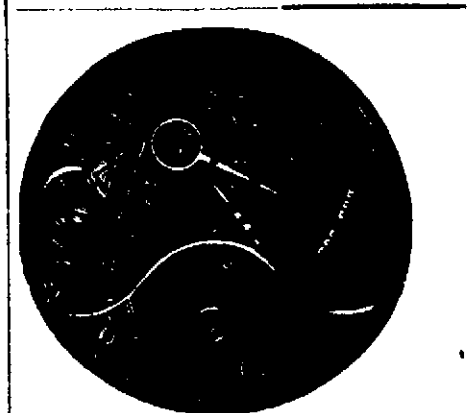
When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Paine's Celery Compound

URES Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness, Stomach and Liver Diseases, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and all affections of the Kidneys.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO TO-DAY
MASSILLON WAS A HOWLING WILDERNESS!
But this modern city, with its various advantages, enables me to sell
Wagons, Carriages, Carts, Buckboards,
and in fact every kind of vehicle used, cheaper than any other dealer in the county. Call and see and convince yourself.
GEORGE L. MORSE,
Removed to 41 Erie Street, Massillon, Ohio.

BARGAINS. C. F. VON KANEL,

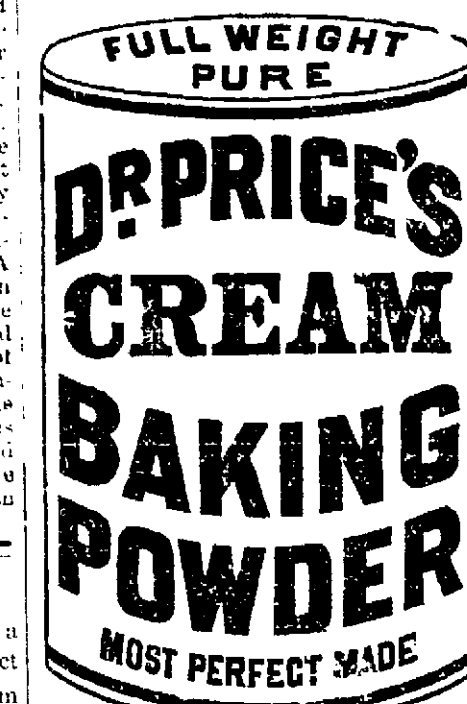


At Von Kanel's. Take advantage of the NEW STOCK. Don't Forget the place, No. 5 W. Main St.

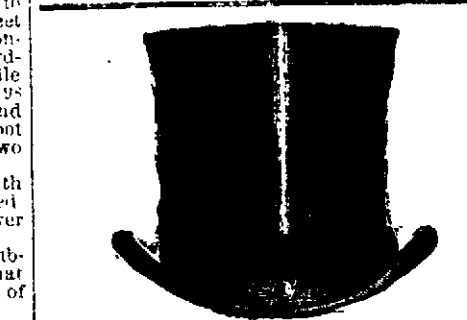
Nearly Ten Thousand Short.
WASHINGTON, June 20.—The accounts of Gen. James B. Ewing, late disbursing clerk of the department of justice, have been settled and it is found that he is \$9,740 in arrears. The first comptroller has notified Gen. Ewing's sureties, Nathan Goff, Jr., and Charles N. D. Harris, that suit for the recovery of this amount will be entered.

Interesting Reading.
WASHINGTON, June 21.—Senator Sherman called at the office of the United Press at 10:30 last night and read the account of the Mahone-Wise dispute in the convention in the late afternoon and the report of the action of the committee on credentials. He remarked that "it was interesting reading."

Convention of French-Canadians.
NASHUA, N. H., June 30.—The French-Canadians of the United States will meet in National convention in this city next week. Fully 800 delegates, representing nearly every state in the Union, are expected. An attempt will be made to encourage the race to take out naturalization papers.



It is superior to any other powder in the market. It is used by the United States Government, and is the strongest, purest, and most beautiful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain ammonia, lime or alum. Sold only in cans.
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BROWN, NUTHIA & PFARL
Wool, Fur and Cloth Covered
PLUG HATS.
Picture of any candidate inside.
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WEAK NERVES
PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND is a Nerve Tonic which never fails. Containing Celery and Cocaine, these wonderful nerve stimulants speedily cures all nervous disorders.
RHEUMATISM
PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND purifies the blood. It drives out the lactic acid which causes Rheumatism, and restores the blood-making organs to a healthy condition. It is the true remedy for Rheumatism.
KIDNEY COMPLAINTS
PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND quickly restores the liver and kidneys to perfect health. It cures the lower, combined with its purifying force, makes it the best remedy for all kidney complaints.
DYSPEPSIA
PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND strengthens the stomach, and cures the nerves of the digestive organs. This is why it cures even the worst cases of Dyspepsia.
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PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND is not a cathartic. It is a laxative, giving easy and painless action to the bowels. Regularly cures all cases of Constipation.
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WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO. Prop.
BURLINGTON, VT.

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THE JEWELER,
NO. 5 - - - W. MAIN STREET.
HAS RECEIVED A LARGE LINE OF
Rogers & Bros. and Reed & Barton's Knives, Spoons, Forks, Napkin Rings, Pepper Bottles, Ladles, etc.

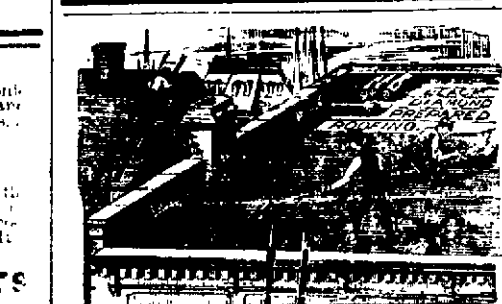
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No. 4 East Main Street, Massillon, O.

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And you will use no Other.
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Price per Pound 20 Cents
" " Half Pound 10 Cents
" " Quarter Pound 5 Cents
This Baking Powder is sold strictly upon its MERITS without scheme or lottery.



The Black Diamond Prepared Roofing
is thoroughly durable, does not run in Summer nor crack in Winter. It is water, rust and fire proof, and adapted to all climates. It can be laid over old shingles on either flat or steep roofs. It costs less than either tin, iron or shingles. It can be laid by any one.
For descriptive circular, price list and address of nearest dealer, write to
FOREST CITY CHEMICAL CO.,
30 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O. or 29 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O.

An Ordinance
Regulating the manner of connecting with Sewers, Water Pipes, Gas Pipes, and Excavating upon the streets and alleys of said city.
SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Council of the city of Massillon: That no person or persons shall make a connection with any sewer, gas or water pipe on any of the streets and alleys of said city, or shall in any manner make any excavation upon any street or alley in said city, without first obtaining a permit in writing from the Committee on streets and alleys, of the Council of said city.
SEC. 2. That whenever such person or persons shall obtain such permit, such person or persons shall make such excavation under the supervision of the street commissioner of said city, and shall repair said street in as good a condition as the same was before the excavation, and to the approval of said street and alley committee and said street commissioner. And if said street or alley is not so repaired, the same shall be performed by said street commissioner, and if collected from the person or persons who made such excavation.
SEC. 3. Any person who violates any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars.
Passed June 21, 1888.
CHAS. E. JARVIS, Pres. Pro. Tem.
J. R. WHITE, City Clerk.